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**Box Patent Application
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New U.S. Patent Application

Title: SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE AND ITS MANUFACTURING METHOD

Inventor and Address:

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Yokohama-shi, Japan

Sir:

We enclose the following papers for filing in the United States Patent and Trademark Office in connection with the above patent application.

1. A check for \$768.00 representing the filing fee.
 2. Application - 51 pages, including 4 independent claims and 20 claims total.
 3. Drawings - 23 sheets of formal drawings containing 56 figures.
 4. Information Disclosure Statement and Information Disclosure Citation, PTO 1449 with document attached.

This application is being filed under the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(f).
Applicant awaits notification from the Patent and Trademark Office of the time set for
filing the Declaration.

Applicant claims the right to priority based on Japanese Patent Application No. 11-200901, filed on July 14, 1999.

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

July 14, 2000

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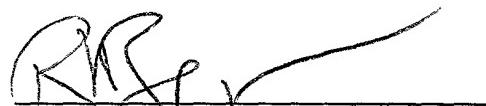
Please accord this application a serial number and filing date.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional filing fees due and any other fees due under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or § 1.17 during the pendency of this application to our Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
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By:



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RVB/FPD/sci
Enclosures

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE AND ITS MANUFACTURING METHOD

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is based upon and claims the
5 benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent
Application No. 11-200901, filed July 14, 1999, the
entire contents of which are incorporated herein by
reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The DRAM (Dynamical Random Access Memory), since
its appearance as a charge-storage memory, has been
used widely as a semiconductor memory whose degree of
integration has been increasing generation after
generation. However degree of integration progresses
15 for further reduction of element size, it is necessary
the electric capacity of the capacitor to be maintained
at about 30 fF. As a method for meeting this
requirement, the study has been made on method for
replacing the dielectrics film with a thin film in
20 order to increase the effective area of the capacitor
corresponding to the reduction in the size of the
element.

On the other hand, it is considered that the
lithographic method is cannot be only method capable of
25 meeting the technical requirement for the giga-bit
generation of semiconductors. For instance, there is
an increasing demand for forming the wiring of the

capacitor by using a new material in order to assure necessary performance of highly fined (wiring). The research for development and practical use of this kind and material are already under way.

5 It is considered effective for the giga-bit generation, for the reason described later, to use a material having a higher dielectric constant than those of SiO_2 and Si_3N_4 such as so-called high dielectric material.

10 In order to prevent the reduction of the effective area of the capacitor resulting from the progress of the semiconductor for higher integration, the 3D-capacitor such as the trench cell and stack cell has been adopted. After the 1-giga-bit generation, the 15 3D-capacitor as is described above is becoming increasingly complex and fine, thereby suggesting the limitation of the manufacture of (further advanced) DRAM's. Further thinning of the capacitor insulation film invites the increase in leakage current caused by 20 the tunnel current.

As high dielectric materials, the composite oxides such as SrTiO_3 , $\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}$ (BST) and the like are coming to the fore. Since these materials have the perovskite structure respectively, they give high dielectric constants respectively.

25 However, for example, in the case of the BST film formation by the CVD method, the problem such as the

increase in the leakage current caused by the absence of Ti atom or the defective crystallization in the film resulting thinning of the film is becoming increasingly conspicuous.

5 On the other hand, the non-volatile high dielectric memory cell and the Ferroelectric RAM having its array, using the high dielectric film made of lead titanate perovskite compound or bismuth (layered) compound as the interelectrode insulation film of the 10 capacitor for the storage of information, are coming to attract the attentions of those who concerned.

15 Being a non-volatile type, the Ferroelectric RAM has an advantage that not only it does not require refreshing operation for the holding of the data but also it does not require power consumption during stand-by period.

20 Further, the Ferroelectric RAM compared with the flash memory, which is also a kind of the non-volatile memory, has an advantage that data re-writing can be made a greater number of times and at a much higher speed.

25 In addition, the EEPROMs (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memories) which include flash or other memories have the following problems. The common problem of these memories is that they requires at least 3 power source voltages, thereby requiring a large power consumption. The storage of the

information is done by injection of electron to and draw of electron from a floating gate through an insulation film called tunnel oxide. The injection and draw of electron causes the breakdown (fatigue) of the 5 tunnel insulation film and the deterioration of the electric characteristic of the tunnel insulation film.

Further, compared with the power consumption of the SRAM (Static RAM), which can be backed up with a battery used for memory card and the like, the power 10 consumption (of the Ferroelectric RAM) is smaller and has the potentiality for higher integration and further reduction in the area of the cell.

Having such a new function, the Ferroelectric RAM, as a next-generation memory, is considered to have an 15 ability to replace the existing flash memory, SRAM and DRAM because of its potentiality for application to the logic device with embedded components and the like. Further, the Ferroelectric RAM is beginning to be used for the non-contact cards (FR-D: Radio Frequency- 20 Identification), because of its advantage that it can operate at a high speed without battery.

However, the formation technique of the Ferroelectric RAM, as a highly integrated device, especially the technique for incorporating the 25 ferroelectric film into the card, has not been established yet. For instance, if a ferroelectric film is formed by the sputtering method by using

PbZr_xTi_{1-x}O₃ (PZT), which is made of the ABO₃ perovskite type structure, where the A means A-site atom, B means B-site atom, PZT film is apt to form the columnar crystal, especially on the ground electrode such as Pt electrode. Further, if the PZT film is affected by the roughness of the ground electrode, the surface morphology of the PZT film presents an extremely rough condition.

Further, when a pluralistic material such as SrRuO₃(SRO), one of the conductive oxides, or the like is used as a constituent material of the ground electrode, this causes a problem that the constituent element of the SRO film diffuses in the PZT film with respect to the crystallization of the amorphous PZT film in the upper layer of the ground electrode (SRO film). This causes not only the deterioration of ferroelectric characteristic but also the increase in the amount of leakage current.

Further, in the case of the conventional method, in which the amorphous PZT film is crystallized starting from an interface of the lower (bottom) electrode, there occurs a problem that the Pb atoms diffuse in the lower electrode simultaneously with the crystallization, causing the defect of the Pb. Such problem can be alleviated by the method such as providing a buffer layer containing the (B-site) atoms such as Ti and supplying surplus amount of Pb in the

vicinity of the lower electrode interface, but the omission of the Pb in the outermost surface lay cannot be prevented. Such Pb omission leads to the deterioration of the ferroelectric characteristic or
5 the deterioration of the reliability such as the polarization fatigue characteristic.

Further, in consideration of the volatile matter of the Pb producing a high vapor pressure, the Pb content in the amorphous PZT film is increased by about
10 several tens % (e.g., about 20%). Therefore, in the case where the conventional method, in which the amorphous PZT film is crystallized from the lower (bottom) interface, is employed, the surplus (excess) Pb, as is described above, segregates in the direction
15 which the crystallization progresses. Consequently, the Pb tends to exists excessively on the surface region or in grain boundary of the PZT film, which has undergone crystallization process, and a layer having a low dielectric constant such as PbO tend to be formed
20 on the above-described surface or in grain boundary. Such low-dielectric-constant layer forms the pass for the leakage current, causing large deterioration of high ferroelectric characteristic.

Further, in the interface between the lower or
25 upper capacitor electrode and upper capacitor electrode, asymmetry of the PZT film occurs in the direction of the film thickness. Or, the defect of the

crystallization can tend to concentrate in the vicinity
of the interface of one side because of that the
crystallization starts only from one direction, that is,
from the interface of the lower electrode. Such factor
leads to the deterioration of the polarization fatigue
or degradation of switching endurance characteristic.
Further, when such capacitor is applied to the memory,
this causes the occurrence of the problem such as the
decline of the reliability concerning the operation of
the memory, such as the occurrence of imprint
phenomenon and poor retention characteristic.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to provide
a semiconductor device, includes a crystalline
insulation film made of the ABO_3 perovskite type oxide
dielectric having a fine characteristic, and its
manufacturing method. For the above object, the
semiconductor device according to the first aspect of
the present invention comprises: a ground film; and a
crystalline insulation film formed on the ground film,
made of ABO_3 perovskite type oxide dielectric material
and having an interface that lies halfway between upper
and lower surface of the film.

Further, the semiconductor device according to the
second aspect of the present invention includes the
ground film, the crystalline insulation film comprising
the ABO_3 perovskite oxide dielectric formed on the

ground film, wherein the B is Zr and Ti, and the mole ratio of the Zr to the sum of the Ti and Zr is 0.3 or less at least on the surface of the crystalline insulation film ($x \leq 0.3$ in $PbZr_xTi_{1-x}O_3$). In this case,
5 the mole ratio on the lower surface of the crystalline insulation film (the interface between the crystalline insulation film and the ground film) is also desirable to be 0.3 or less besides that on the upper surface of the crystalline insulation film.

10 In the semiconductor device manufacturing method according to the third aspect of the present invention comprises a process, an amorphous film to constitute the crystalline insulation film is formed when forming the crystalline insulation film comprising the ABO_3 perovskite type oxide dielectric on the ground film,
15 and the amorphous film is crystallized at least from the upper surface side of the amorphous film to complete the crystalline insulation film. The preferable processes of the ABO_3 perovskite type oxide dielectric are as follows:

20 (1) In the ABO_3 perovskite type oxide dielectric, A (A-site) is a substance containing one or more elements selected from among Pb, Ba and Sr, while B (B-site) is a substance containing (one) or more elements selected
25 from among Zr, Ti, Ta, Nb, Mg, W, Fe and Co.

(2) Prior to the formation of the amorphous film, the oxygen is introduced into at least the upper surface of

the amorphous film, or an amorphous film with a higher oxygen concentration and a smaller thickness than those of the amorphous film is formed at least on the upper surface of the amorphous film.

- 5 (3) Prior to the crystallization of the amorphous
film, a material whose temperature at which the
crystallization starts is lower than that of the
constituent material of the amorphous film is
introduced at least onto the upper surface of the
amorphous film.

10 (4) The composition ratio of A-site atom to the
amorphous film on the upper surface side is lower than
that on the side of the interface between the amorphous
film and the substrate(ground film), or the composition
ratio on the upper surface side and the interface is
lower than that of the central portion of the amorphous
film.

15 (5) The composition of the amorphous film on the basis
of the atom of B-site is selected so that the tempera-
ture, at which the crystallization of the amorphous
film starts, decreased towards the upper surface side
and the interface side, starting from the central
portion of the amorphous film.

20 (6) Prior to the crystallization of the amorphous film,
a crystallization accelerating film, having a higher
crystal orientation than that of the ground film, is
formed on the amorphous film.

(7) In the process (6), the crystallization accelerating film is of either single-layer film or (laminated) film selected from among MgO film, Al₂O₃ film, Sapphire film, Y₃Fe₅O₁₂ film, (Y_{1-x}Gd_x)₃Fe₅O₁₂Ag film and Pt film.

(8) In the process (6), the constituent material of the crystallization accelerating film is an insulation material, and the crystallization accelerating film crystallizes the amorphous film, forms an opening in the crystallization accelerating film and forms an electrode to be connected to the crystalline insulation film through the opening.

(9) A crystallization inhibiting film, whose temperature at which the crystallization starts is higher than that of the amorphous film, is formed on the ground film, and the amorphous film is formed on the crystallization inhibiting film, whereby the crystallization of the amorphous film is inhibited from the side of the interface with the ground film during the process in which the crystalline insulation film is formed.

(10) In the process (6), after the amorphous film is crystallized, the crystallization accelerating film is removed.

(11) In the process for forming the crystalline insulation film, the crystallization of the amorphous film is inhibited from the side of the interface with

the ground film.

(12) In the process (9), the crystallization inhibiting film has a preferred orientation weaker than that of the ground film.

5 (13) In the process (9), the crystallization inhibiting film is of single-layer or laminate selected from among Au film, oxidized Au film, Ir film, oxidized Ir film, Ru film, oxidized Ru film, Rh film and oxidized Rh film.

10 Further, at least two of the processes (1), (2), (3), (4) and (9) are used in combination. An alternative manufacturing method, including a process for forming a crystalline insulation film comprising the ABO_3 perovskite type oxide dielectric, may be employed.

15 Conventionally, in forming the crystalline insulation film comprising the ABO_3 perovskite type oxide dielectric, an amorphous film to become a crystalline insulation film is formed on the ground to start the crystallization from the interface with the ground film. More particularly, the crystallization is started from the ground film to form the crystalline insulation film. However, this kind of method and how to improve this method have the problems as are described in connection with the conventional method.

20 Thus, the present inventor has attempted the crystallization from the upper surface of the amorphous film and also from both the upper surface and lower

surface of the amorphous film. As a result, it is clarified that the amorphous film not only can be crystallized but also the crystal having a better characteristic can be obtained (by these method). When
5 the crystallization was made to proceed from both the upper surface and lower surface of the amorphous film, an interface was observed, lying halfway between the upper and lower surfaces of the amorphous film.

Therefore, according to the present invention
10 based on such new information, it will become possible to realize the crystalline dielectric insulation film comprising the ABO_3 perovskite type oxide dielectric having a better characteristic than those of conventional ones. Further, from the result of the XRD
15 (X-ray Diffraction) pattern of such crystalline ferroelectric film it was found that the (222) peak exists with its and also that another peak (second phase) is present near the (222) peak. A diffraction angle 2θ at the second peak is about 81.5° to 82° , and
20 more specifically about 81.8° .

Further, according to the result of the study conducted by the present inventor, it was clarified that the crystalline insulation film comprising the ABO_3 perovskite type oxide dielectric, with B being Zr and the ratio of Zr to the sum of the Zr and Ti being
25 0.3 or less, has a characteristic, specifically the polarization fatigue characteristic, better than that

of conventional one.

Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and obtained by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out hereinafter.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the general description given above and the detailed description of the preferred embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIGS. 1A-1E show cross-sectional views of the processes for forming the PZT capacitor according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 2A-2C show the result of study by XRD measurement of the preferred orientation (tendency) of the PZT film;

FIGS. 3A and 3B are the photos (sectional SEM photos) of the conventional PZT film;

FIG. 4 is an SEM photo of the PZT film according to the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating the polarization

fatigue characteristic of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention and that of the conventional PZT capacitor;

FIGS. 6A and 6B are the SEM photos showing the conventional capacitor before undergoing the forming gas annealing processing and after undergoing the same processing (sectional SEM photographs);

FIGS. 7A and 7B are photographs taken by a scanning electron microscope (sectional photos by SEM) of the PZT capacitor according to present invention before undergoing the forming gas annealing processing and after undergoing the same processing;

FIGS. 8A-8D are sectional views showing the forming processes of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention;

FIGS. 9A and 9B shows the P-V hysteresis characteristic and leakage current characteristic of the conventional PZT capacitor;

FIGS. 10A and 10B shows the P-V hysteresis characteristic and leakage current characteristic of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention;

FIG. 11 shows the results of the SIMS (Secondary Ion Mass Spectroscopy) analysis of a crystallized conventional PZT film and a crystallized PZT film according to the present invention;

FIGS. 12A-12D are the sectional views of the forming process of the PZT capacitor according to the

third embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 13A and 13B the result of evaluation of the hysteresis characteristic of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention and that of the PZT for comparison;

FIG. 14 shows the result of evaluation of the switching charge amount deterioration to the frequency of polarization reversal of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention and that of the PZT capacitor for comparison;

FIGS. 15A-15E are sectional views of the process for forming the PZT capacitor according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 16 is a photo sectional TEM(Transmission Electron Microscope) photo of the PZT film according to the present invention;

FIG. 17 is an enlarged TEM photo of the essential part of FIG. 16;

FIGS. 18A and 18B are photos of the PZT film according to conventional art and that according to the present invention (sectional TEM photos);

FIG. 19 is a diagram showing the polarization fatigue characteristic of the PZT film according to the present invention and that of the conventional PZT film respectively;

FIGS. 20A and 20B show the hysteresis characteristic of the PZT film according to the present

invention and that of conventional PZT respectively;

FIGS. 21A-21D are sectional views showing the forming process of the PZT capacitor according to the fifth embodiment of the present invention;

5 FIGS. 22A and 22B shows the hysteresis characteristic of the PZT film according to the present invention and that of the conventional PZT;

10 FIG. 23 shows the polarization fatigue characteristic of PZT film according to the present invention and that of conventional PZT film;

FIG. 24A-24C shows the result of XRD pattern for the preferred orientation of crystallized film of conventional PZT;

FIG. 25 shows the definition of the 2Pr; and

15 FIG. 26 shows the definition of rectangularity ratio.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The embodiments of the present invention will be described in the following referring to the drawings.

20 (The First Embodiment)

FIGS. 1A-1E are sectional views showing the forming process of the PZT capacitor relating to the first embodiment of the present invention.

First, as shown in FIG. 1A, Ti film, 20 nm thick, 25 and Pt film 2, 175 nm thick, to constitute a lower electrode are formed sequentially on a ground insulation film (not shown) under a reduced pressure of

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Ar gas atmosphere by the DC sputtering method.

Electric power required during the Ti film 1 forming process is 1 kW for 3 seconds. On the other hand, the electric power required for the Pt film 2 formation is 3 kW for 38 seconds. The ground insulation film is a laminated film comprises, for example, a plasma nitride film of 150 nm thick and a plasma TEOS (tetraethylorthosilicate) film of 25 nm thick formed thereon. A Ti oxide film may be used instead of the Ti film.

Next, as shown in FIG. 1B, an amorphous PZT film 3, 90 nm thick, is formed on the Pt film 2 by RF magnetron sputtering method in Ar gas atmosphere whose pressure is reduced to 3.5 Pa. The electric power required for forming the film is 1 kW for 362 seconds.

Next, as shown in FIG. 1C, an amorphous PZT film 4, 18 nm thick and containing surplus oxygen in its surface, is formed on the surface of the amorphous PZT film 3 by the RF magnetron sputtering method in the atmosphere of the mixed gas of Ar and O₂. This amorphous PZT film 4 containing added surplus oxygen acts as a seed crystal in the crystallization process. Further, the oxygen may be added excessively to the surface of the amorphous PZT film 3 to use the area as the seed. In the present invention, the surface of the amorphous PZT film 3 means not only the area proximate to the uppermost surface area but also the area having

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the film thickness of 1/10-1/20.

The electric power required for the formation of the film by the sputtering process is 1 kW and 250 seconds. Further, the PZT target is formed by 5 baking (the material) having composition of (Pb: 1.07) (La: 0.03) (Zr: 0.3, Ti: 0.7)O₃.

Next, as shown in FIG. 1D, the PZT crystalline film 5 is formed by crystallizing the amorphous PZT films 3 and 4 by the RTA (Rapid Thermal Annealing) at 10 700°C in the oxygen atmosphere.

In this case, the crystallization of the amorphous PZT films 3 and 4 progresses from the surface side of the amorphous PZT film 4. Further, the thickness of the PZT film 5 becomes 100 nm as the result of film 15 contraction due to the separation of the Pb or the like. FIGS. 2A, 2B, 3A, 3B and 4 show the results of measurements to endorse what is discussed above.

FIGS. 2A-2C show the results of examination by X-ray diffraction measurement (XRD) of preferred orientation of the PZT crystalline film 5 according to 20 the present invention. In the figure, x-axis represents the x-ray diffraction intensity [cps], while y-axis represents the diffraction angle 2θ [°] respectively. Further, FIG. 2B is a partial enlarged 25 view of FIG. 2A. Further, FIG. 24A and 24B shows the result of the examination by the XRD measurement of the preferred orientation of the PZT crystal film.

From the patterns of the measured data by XRD, it
is found that, in the case of the PZT crystalline film
5 where the seed larger is provided on the surface side,
the preferred orientation is predominant in the
direction of (111) and in the direction of (222) where
2θ = 36.68° and 82.84°, while, in the case of the
conventional PZT crystal film where the seed larger is
provided in the interface of the lower electrode, sharp
peaks appear in the direction of (100) and in the
10 direction of (200) too where 2θ = 22.20 and 46.40.

Further, in the case of the conventional PZT film
5, according to the present invention, the peak (111)
or (222) is divided into two peaks, suggesting the
presence of two kinds of perovskite differing in
lattice constant, while, in the case of the
15 conventional PZT film the peak (111) is substantially
of one kind.

As regards the (222) peak (first peak), it was
found that there is another peak (second peak) near
20 the (222) peak (FIG. 24C), which was not found in the
prior art. From this point, too, it is understood that
there is a difference in structure between the PZT
crystalline film 5 of the present invention and the
prior-art PZT crystalline film. The reason for this
25 appears to be that the (222) peak was divided into two
when the PZT film was formed by the method. It was
confirmed that a diffraction angle 2θ at the second

peak is about 81.5° to 82° , and more specifically about 81.8° .

Further, FIGS. 3A and 3B show the SEM photos respectively showing the sectional views of the PZT crystal film according to the present invention and the conventional PZT crystal film, more particularly, the SEM photos showing the diagonal sections of these PZT crystal films. From the figures, it can be noticed that an extremely smooth surface morphology can be obtained by starting the crystallization from the surface side of the amorphous PZT film.

FIG. 4 is a SEM photo showing the cross section of the PZT crystal film according to the present invention, more particularly, showing the vertical cross section of the PZT film. From the figure, it can be noticed that, in the case of the PZT crystal film 5, the crystallization starts from the surface side unlike the case of the conventional PZT film.

The reason why such a fine surface morphology can be obtained has not been clarified yet, but the present inventor considers this results from the reason given below.

In the case of the conventional method, the crystallization of the amorphous PZT film 3 progresses from its back side (the interface between Pt film 2 and the amorphous PZT film 3) to the surface of the amorphous PZT film 3.

In the conventional crystallization process as is described above, the growth of crystallization. In a conventional crystallization step, a grain anisotropically grows, with a seed layer at a lower 5 interface being used as a seed. Accordingly, if an amorphous PZT film is crystallized and the growth of the grain terminates, greater unevenness appears on a PZT surface at a part of the end face of the grain, as 10 the grain growth has progressed conspicuously.

Consequently, roughness of the PZT surface increases.

On the other hand, in the case of the present invention, the crystallization of the amorphous PZT film 3 progresses from its surface to the Pt film 2. At this time, since the amorphous PZT film is laterally 15 crystallized, the surface of the amorphous PZT film is immediately crystallized and sintered. Thus, the rate of grain growth near the surface tends to be saturated at the initial stage of crystallization. As a result, it is considered that surface unevenness hardly appears 20 and the surface becomes flat, and therefore good surface morphology is obtained.

Thus, in the case of the present invention, a crystallized PZT 5 having a small surface roughness can be obtained.

One of the factors (of the above effect) is that 25 the roughness of the surface occurring in the case of the composition in which the share of Zr is larger than

that of Ti can be suppressed by preventing the share of Zr from becoming excessive in the surface.

Next, as shown in FIG. 1E, a columnar Pt electrode 6, as an upper electrode of 175 nm thick and 160 nm in diameter, is formed on the PZT crystal film 5. The before-patterning Pt film to become the Pt electrode 6 is formed by the sputtering method, and the film forming conditions should be the same as those for the Pt film 2.

Finally, the PZT capacitor is completed by applying the heat treatment to the PZT crystal film 5 at 650°C for 1 hour in the oxygen atmosphere by using an electric furnace.

The PZT capacitor obtained by the process according to the present invention as described above and the capacitor obtained according to the conventional process were examined respectively in terms of the switching charge variation to the polarization inversion frequency (polarization fatigue characteristic). FIG. 5 shows the result of this examination. In the figure, the y-axis represents the switching charge (residual polarization amount) [$\mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$], while the x-axis represents the switching cycle[log N frequency].

From the figure, it can be noticed that, in the case of the conventional PZT capacitor, the residual dielectric polarization starts to decline with

1 × 10⁵ times of polarization inversion, while, in the case of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention, the decline of the residual dielectric polarization will not start, or the polarization fatigue will not occur, until the number of times of the polarization inversion reaches 1 × 10⁶ - 1 × 10⁷.

One of the reasons for this is considered to result from that, in the amorphous PZT film crystallization process according to the present invention, Pb is deposited from the surface to the lower electrode interface, thereby changing the state of the absence of the Pb in the PZT film in the vicinity of the lower electrode interface.

Further, in the case of a sample, for which a process for forming an amorphous PZT film of 5 nm thick containing excessive Pb is inserted between the seed crystal film forming process and the film crystallization process, the residual dielectric polarization did not decrease until the number of times of the polarization inversion reaches 1 × 10⁷. This is considered to results from the shortage of the Pb in the surface is supplemented.

Further, these samples were subjected to the forming gas annealing processing in a 3% hydrogen reducing atmosphere based on the nitrogen at 450°C for 15 minutes. The result of this processing is shown in FIGS. 6A and 6B and FIGS. 7A and 7B. From these

figures, it can be noticed that, in the case of the sample representing the conventional method, in which the crystallization starts from the lower electrode interface, the separation of the film in the Pt/PZT interface has occurred, while, in the case of the sample representing the method according to the present invention, in which the crystallization starts from the surface, the separation of the film has not occurred, proving the improvement in the bonding strength.

Further, the present inventor has prepared a sample differing in the ratio Zr to the sum of the Zr and Ti ($Zr/(Zr+Ti)$ ratio) in the upper surface of the PZT crystal film 5 by using the method according to the present invention. As a result, it was found that, the film whose the $Zr/(Zr+Ti)$ ratio is 0.3 or less has a better film characteristic, that is, the polarization fatigue characteristic than that of the conventional film. Hence, it is desirable for the $Zr/(Zr+Ti)$ ratio in the upper surface of the PZT film to be 0.3 or less.

(The Second Embodiment)

FIGS. 8A-8D show the sectional views showing the processes for forming the PZT capacitor relating to the second embodiment of the present invention. For information, in these figures, the numerals and letters common to those given in FIGS. 1A-1E are omitted, and the detailed description thereof are also omitted.

The present embodiment differs from the first

embodiment in that the amorphous PZT film 3 is formed on the Pt film 2 through the amorphous SRO film 7.

First, as shown in FIG. 8A, similarly to the case of the first embodiment, Ti film 1 and Pt film 2 are formed on the ground insulation film (not shown), and subsequently an amorphous SRO film 7, 10 nm thick, is formed on the Pt film 2 by the sputtering method. The sputtering process is executed applying electric power of 200W for 24 seconds for forming the film in Ar atmosphere having a reduced pressure.

Next, as shown in FIG. 8B, the amorphous SRO film 7 is crystallized for forming a crystalline SRO film 8 by applying the annealing processing at 650°C for 30 seconds in the oxygen atmosphere.

The processes following this process are similar to those in the case of the first embodiment. As shown in FIG. 8C, an amorphous PZT film 3 having thickness of 90 nm is formed in Ar atmosphere, and this process is followed by the formation of amorphous PZT film 4 having thickness of 18 nm in the Ar atmosphere with oxygen added, the formation of a PZT crystal film 5 by RTA as shown in FIG. 8D, the formation a columnar Pt film 6 having thickness of 175 nm and diameter of 160 μm on the PZT crystal film 5, and a heat treatment process at 650°C for 1 hour in the oxygen atmosphere by using an electric furnace to complete a PZT capacitor.

The hysteresis characteristic and the leakage

current characteristic of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention and those of a conventional PZT capacitor are examined respectively. FIGS. 9A and 9B and FIGS. 10A and 10B show the result of this examination respectively.

From FIGS. 9A and 9B, it can be noticed that, in the case of the conventional PZT capacitor, the high dielectric component of the hysteresis characteristic is hard to be recognized due to the effect of the leakage current component, and the leakage current density is exceeding the measurement limit to the applied voltage of $\pm 3V$ or more or exceeding $1 \times 10^{-1} A/cm^2$.

On the other hand, from FIGS. 10A and 10B, it can be noticed that, the PZT capacitor according to the present invention provides a hysteresis loop capable of saturating sufficiently even when driven at 3V where its thickness is 100 nm thick and $2Pr = 40 \mu C/cm^2$, and that the leakage current density is $10^{-4} A/cm^2$ or less where the applied voltage is $\pm 3V$. FIG. 25 shows the definition of $2Pr$.

The results described above are considered to be attributable to the following. That is, the leakage current can be considered to be caused by that the constituents, especially Ru atom, of the SRO film is diffused into the PZT film to react with Pb, thereby forming a conductive oxide.

In the case of the conventional process wherein
the crystallization progresses from the interface side
of the lower electrode, the diffusion of Ru atom into
the PZT film is facilitated to form the conductive
oxide, the main cause of the leakage current.

Therefore, it can be considered that the conventional
process produces a large leakage current, while the
process according to the present invention produces
less leakage current.

FIG. 11 shows the result of the SIMS analysis of
the crystallized PZT film formed according to the
process of the present invention and that of the PZT
film formed according to conventional process. From
the figure, it can be noticed that, compared with the
PZT film according to the present invention, the
conventional PZT crystal film shows a marked diffusion
of Ru atom.

Further, the surface roughness can be considered
as another cause of the leakage current. In the case
of the conventional PZT film, it can be considered that
there are many (triple) grain boundaries in upper and
lower interface, thereby causing the effective length
of the grain boundary, which can be the leak path, to
be reduced, causing the increase in the leakage current.
On the other hand, in the case of the present invention,
it can be considered that, because of the smooth
interface, the spread of the leakage paths is reduced,

contributing to the reduction of the leakage current.

In order to improve the crystallizability of the SRO film, it is necessary to apply the heat treatment processing at high temperatures, but this process is not easy in terms of the thermal budget. Therefore, when the present invention is employed in using as a ground an electrode film such as the SRO film, which contains a factor that can cause the increase in the leakage current, the limitation by the ground film can be reduced, thereby expanding the margin of the capacitor film forming conditions compared with the conventional process. In addition, the alternatives in selecting the ground materials can be increased where the improvement of the surface roughness in the case of the first embodiment is taken into account.

(The Third Embodiment)

FIGS. 12A-12D are sectional views showing the processes for forming the PZT capacitor relating to the third embodiment of the present invention. For information, the numerals and letters common to the corresponding parts shown in FIGS. 1A-1E and the explanation thereof are omitted here.

This embodiment differs from the first embodiment in that an amorphous PZT film 3 is formed on the Pt film 2 through an IrO₂ film 9, and then the Pt electrode 6 is formed on the PZT crystal film 5 through the MgO crystalline film 10 (crystallization

accelerating film) having contact hole.

First, as shown in FIG. 12A, Ti film 1 and Pt film 2 are formed on a ground insulation film (not shown), and subsequently an IrO_2 film 9, 50 nm thick, is formed 5 on the Pt film 2 by the sputtering method. The sputtering process is executed under the conditions where output power is 200W, and flow rate is equivalent to $\text{Ar}/\text{O}_2 = 20 \text{ sccm}/20 \text{ sccm}$.

Next, as shown in FIG. 12B, an amorphous PZT film 10 3, 110 nm thick, is formed in Ar atmosphere, and subsequently a MgO crystalline film 10, 50 nm thick, is formed on the amorphous PZT film 3 by the putting 15 method. The film forming temperature of the MgO crystalline film 10 is 300°C. At this temperature, the crystallization of the amorphous PZT film 3 hardly progresses.

Next, as shown in FIG. 12C, the amorphous PZT film 3 is crystallized into single-crystal state by RTA to form PZT film 4.

20 Next, as shown in FIG. 12D, an MgO film 10, having a contact hole with diameter of 160 μm , is formed on the PZT film 4, and subsequently a Pt electrode 6 is formed under the same conditions as those for the Pt film 2. The contact hole is formed by dry etching by 25 using RIE.

Finally, the PZT capacitor is completed by processing at 650°C for 1 hour in oxygen atmosphere by

using an electric furnace.

The PZT capacitor formed by the above-described procedure and another PZT capacitor formed differing in the crystallization process of the amorphous PZT film were evaluated respectively. In the case of the conventional PZT capacitor, first, similarly to the case of the present embodiment, the amorphous PZT film (110 nm in thickness) is formed on the ground insulation film/Pt film/Ti film, and the amorphous PZT film is crystallized by RTA. Subsequent processes are similar to those of the present embodiment.

FIGS. 13A and 13B show the results of evaluation of the hysteresis of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention and that of the PZT capacitor to be compared respectively. It can be noticed that, in the case of the conventional PZT capacitor (FIG. 13A), in which the crystallization is started from the interface of the lower electrode, the rectangularity ratio of the hysteresis characteristic is not satisfactory, while in the case of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention (FIG. 13B), in which the crystallization is started from the upper MgO film, a satisfactory rectangularity ratio and $2Pr = 40 \mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$ can be obtained. Further, the definition of the rectangularity ratio is shown in FIG. 26. Further, in FIG. 26, those descriptions common to those in FIG. 25 are omitted.

FIG. 14 shows the results of evaluation of the deterioration of the switching charge amount to the polarization inversion frequency for both the PZT capacitor according to the present invention and another PZT capacitor to be compared respectively.

From the figure, it can be noticed that, in the case of the conventional PZT capacitor, the decrease in the residual polarization amount starts with the polarization inversion of 1×10^7 times, while in the case of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention, the residual polarization amount remains unchanged even with the polarization inversion of 1×10^{10} times proving its freedom from the fatigue.

Further, the same result can be obtained even when Al_2O_3 film is used instead of the MgO film. In this case, even when (the PZT film) is subjected to the forming gas annealing processing at 200°C for 15 minutes in a 3% hydrogen reducing atmosphere based on the nitrogen, the separation of the film can be prevented because of the decrease in the reducing effect on the PZT film owing to the protective effect produced by the Al_2O_3 film.

Further, the similar result can be obtained even when the MgO film is totally separated, and this is followed by the accumulation of the conductive film and the patterning of (the accumulated conductive film) for forming an upper electrode and the formation of a high

dielectric capacitor structure.

Where a single-crystal MgO substrate is substituted for the MgO crystalline film 10, no problem will arise if the single-crystal MgO substrate is removed as such after it was subjected to heat treatment in an oxidizing atmosphere. With this method, the same advantage is obtained.

5 (The Fourth Embodiment)

FIGS. 15A-15E are sectional views showing the 10 formation processes of the PZT capacitor relating to the fourth embodiment of the present invention.

First, as shown in FIG. 15A, a Ti film 11, 20 nm thick, and a Pt film 12, 175 nm thick, are formed sequentially as a lower electrode on the ground film. 15 In this case, Ti oxide film may be used instead of the Ti film 11.

Next, as shown in FIG. 15B, an amorphous PZT film 13, 18 nm thick, is formed on Pt film 12 in the atmosphere of Ar-O₂ mixture gas. The amorphous PZT film 13, formed in the atmosphere of the Ar gas mixed with the oxygen, plays the role of the seed crystal film in the crystallization process. Further, according to the present invention, the surface of the amorphous PZT film 13 also means the area whose thickness ranges 1/10-1/20.

20 25 Next, as shown in FIG. 15C, amorphous PZT film 14, 80 nm thick, is formed on amorphous PZT film 13 in Ar

atmosphere, and subsequently amorphous PZT film 15, 18 nm thick, is formed in the atmosphere of Ar-O₂ mixture gas. The amorphous PZT film 15, with oxygen added, also plays the role of the seed in the crystallization process.

In the process described above, Ti film 11 and the Pt film 12 are formed by the putting method, while the amorphous PZT films 13-15 are formed by the RF magnetron sputtering method. PZT target is formed by baking a material having a composition of (Pb: 1.07, La: 0.03) (Zr: 0.3, Ti: 0.7)O₃.

Further, the Ti film 11 is formed under the condition where output power is 1 kW, and film forming time is 3 seconds, in Ar atmosphere with reduced pressure, while the Pt film 12 is formed under the condition where the output power is 3 kW, and film forming time is 38 seconds in Ar atmosphere with reduced pressure.

Further, the amorphous PZT films 13 and 15 (seed crystal films) are formed under the condition where output power is 1 kW; gas forming time is 250 seconds; gas flow ratio, Ar/O₂ = 105 sccm/35 sccm; Ar-O₂ mixed gas atmosphere pressure is reduced, while the amorphous PZT film 14 is formed under the condition where the output power is 1 kW; film forming time is 322 seconds; Ar gas atmosphere pressure is reduced by 3.5 Pa.

Next, as shown in FIG. 15D, the amorphous PZT

films 13-15 are crystallized at 700°C in the oxygen atmosphere by RTA to form a PZT film 16.

In this case, the crystallization of the amorphous films 13-15 are made to progress from the surface side of the amorphous PZT film 15 and the interface side of the amorphous PZT film 13 and Pt film 12, and the thickness of the amorphous film 16 becomes 100 nm because of the contraction of the film due to the removal of Pb and the like. The results of measurements endorsing this are given in FIGS. 16, 17, 18A-18E.

FIG. 16 shows a TEM photo showing the sectional view of the PZT crystal film 16, obtained by crystallizing the previously described amorphous PZT films 13-14, and FIG. 17 its enlarged photo. From the figure, it can be noticed that the crystallization has progressed from the surface side. Further, the interface can be observed at the central portion (base interface portion) between the upper face (surface) and the lower face (back face) of the PZT film 16. This can be considered to have resulted from that the crystallization has progressed from upper side and lower side of the amorphous silicon film.

FIGS. 18A and 18B are SEM photos showing the PZT crystal film 16 (FIG. 18A) and the PZT film (FIG. 18B) according to the conventional process respectively, and, from the figures, it can be noticed that an extremely

smooth surface morphology can be obtained by starting the crystallization from the surface.

The reason why such a fine surface morphology is obtained has not been clarified yet, but the present inventor presumes that this has something to do with the mechanism resulting from the stress. Further, it is also considered to be another contributing factor that the surface roughness, which is apt to occur when the share of Zr is larger than that of Ti, is suppressed by starting the crystallization from the upper surface, thereby preventing the Zr content from becoming excessive in the surface side by forming near-stoichiometry crystal.

Next, as shown in FIG. 15E, a columnar Pt electrode 17, having thickness of 175 nm and diameter of 160 nm and as an upper electrode, is formed on the PZT crystal film 16. The Pt film, before being patterned into the Pt electrode 17, is formed by the sputtering method under the film forming conditions similar to those of the Pt film 12.

Finally, the PZT capacitor is completed by applying a heat treatment processing at 650°C for 1 hour in an oxygen atmosphere by using an electric furnace.

For the PZT capacitor according to the present invention and the PZT capacitor according to the conventional process are examined respectively as to the deterioration of the switching charge amount

(polarization fatigue characteristic) and hysteresis characteristic.

FIG. 19 shows the result of the evaluation of the polarization fatigue characteristic, while FIG. 20
5 shows the result of evaluation of the hysteresis characteristic. From FIG. 19, it can be noticed that, in the case of the conventional capacitor, the decline of the residual polarization amount starts with the polarization inversion of 1×10^5 times, while, in the
10 case of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention, the residual polarization remains unchanged even with the polarization inversion of 1×10^{10} times, thereby indicating that it is free from the fatigue. Further, FIGS. 20A and 20B show that the conventional
15 PZT capacitor presents a poor angularity ratio as a hysteresis characteristic, while, in the case of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention, a satisfactory angularity ratio can be obtained.

The above result can be considered to be
20 attributable to that, where the Pb content in each of the amorphous PZT films 13 and 15 corresponding to the base interface is excessive by about 20% to the stoichiometry, the surplus Pb deposited from both sides reacts quickly with the Zr or Ti in the amorphous film
25 14 during the crystallization process of the amorphous PZT film 14, and the most of the Pb, which have not contributed to the reaction, evaporate outside through

the grain boundary diffusion. Further, the Pb starts to volatilize conspicuously at around 350°C.

Further, the interface between the amorphous PZT film 13 and the amorphous PZT film 14 and that between the amorphous film 14 and the amorphous PZT film 15 are crystallized in the initial stage of the crystallization, so that the omission of Pb in the vicinity of the interface of the crystallized PZT film is unapt to occur during the heat treatment (heat treatment in oxygen atmosphere following the formation of the Pt film 17) in the manufacturing process.

In other words, it can be considered that the polarization fatigue characteristic and the hysteresis characteristic are improved owing to not only that the layer having a low dielectric constant is hard to be formed in horizontal direction of the film but also that the defect in the interface is small, and its distribution is symmetrical in the direction of the film thickness. Further, it was confirmed that, in the case of the PZT capacitor, in which a process for forming a 5 nm thick amorphous PZT film containing an excessive amount of Pb is provided between the process for forming the amorphous PZT film 15 and the process for crystallizing the amorphous PZT films 13-15, the residual polarization will not decrease even with 1×10^{10} times. This is considered to result from the omission of the Pb in the surface is supplemented

additionally.

Further, the forming gas annealing processing at 450°C for 15 minutes in a 3% hydrogen reducing atmosphere, with the nitrogen contained as a main component, is applied to the conventional PZT capacitor and the PZT capacitor according to the present invention respectively.

The interface between the PZT film and Pt film before and after the forming gas annealing processing was examined respectively.

As a result, it was confirmed that, in the case of the conventional PZT capacitor, the film separation occurred in the interface between the Pt film and the PZT film, while, in the case of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention, the film separation did not occurred, proving the improvement in the bonding strength.

Further, the samples varying in the ratio of Ti to Zr/(Zr+Ti) ratio) in the upper surface and the lower surface of the PZT crystal film (interface with Pt film) were prepared by using the method according to the present invention. As a result, it was found that the film characteristic, specifically the polarization fatigue characteristic, of the samples were better than that of the conventional PZT crystal film, where the Zr/(Zr+Ti) ratio is 0.3 or less.

Therefore, the Zr/Ti ratio in the upper surface

and lower surface of the PZT crystal film 16 is desirable to be 0.3 or less.

(The Fifth Embodiment)

FIGS. 21A-21D sectional views showing the forming processes of the PZT capacitor relating to the fifth embodiment of the present invention. Further, the common numerals and letters are assigned to those parts corresponding to those in FIGS. 15A-15E, so that the detailed descriptions thereof are omitted here.

The present embodiment differs from the fourth embodiment in that a Pt electrode 18 is formed on the PZT crystal film 16 through a MgO crystalline film 18 (crystallization accelerating film) having a contact hole.

First, as shown in FIG. 21A, similarly to the case of the fourth embodiment, Ti film 11 and Pt film 12 are formed on a ground insulation film (not shown), and subsequently an amorphous PZT film 13 and amorphous PZT film 14, 18 nm thick respectively, are formed in the atmosphere of Ar-O₂ mixed gas, which is followed by the formation of a 90 nm thick amorphous PZT film 15 in the Ar atmosphere. The time required for the film formation is 462 seconds.

Next, as shown in FIG. 21C, a MgO crystalline film 18, 50 nm thick, is formed on the amorphous PZT film 15 by the sputtering method. The film forming temperature (substrate temperature) of the MgO

crystalline film 18 is 300°C. At this temperature, the crystallization of the amorphous PZT films 13-15 hardly progresses.

5 Next, as shown in FIG. 21C, the amorphous PZT films 13-15 are converted into single-crystal films to form a PZT crystal film 16.

10 Next, as shown in FIG. 21D, a MgO film 10, having a contact hole with an aperture of 160 μm, is formed on the PZT crystal film 16, and subsequently a Pt electrode 17 is formed under the same conditions as those for the Pt film 12. The contact hole is formed by dry etching by using RIE.

15 Finally, PZT capacitor is completed by applying heat treatment at 650°C for 1 hour in the oxygen atmosphere.

The PZT capacitor according to the present invention formed by the process described above and the PZT capacitor according to the conventional process differing in the crystallization process of the amorphous PZT film from the process of the present invention were evaluated respectively. In the case of the conventional PZT capacitor, first, similarly to the case of the present embodiment, an amorphous PZT film (film thickness: 18 nm) and an amorphous PZT film (film thickness: 90 nm), which are to become the seed crystal films, are formed on the ground insulation film/Pt film/Ti film, and the amorphous PZT films are

crystallized. The processes following this process are the same as those of the present embodiment.

For the PZT capacitor obtained according to the process of the present invention and the PZT capacitor obtained according to the conventional process, the deterioration of the switching charge amount to the polarization inversion frequency (polarization fatigue characteristic) and hysteresis characteristic were examined.

FIGS. 22A and 22B show the result of the hysteresis characteristic evaluation and the result of the polarization fatigue characteristic respectively. From FIG. 22, it can be noticed that the conventional PZT capacitor shows a poor rectangularity ratio of the hysteresis characteristic, while the PZT capacitor according to the present invention shows a satisfactory rectangularity ratio ($2Pr = 35 \mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$).

Further, FIG. 23 shows that, in the case of the conventional PZT capacitor, the decline of the residual polarization amount starts with the polarization inversion of 1×10^5 times, while, in the case of the PZT capacitor according to the present invention, the residual polarization remains unchanged even with the polarization inversion of 1×10^9 times, thereby proving its freedom from the fatigue.

Further, the same result can be obtained even when Al_2O_3 film is used instead of the MgO film. In this

case, even when the forming gas annealing processing is applied at 200°C for 15 minutes in 3% hydrogen reducing atmosphere based on the nitrogen, the reducing effect on the PZT film is decreased owing to the protection by the Al₂O₃ film 18 to effectively prevent occurrence of film separation. Further, similar effect can be obtained where Pt electrode 17 is formed after completely removing the MgO film 18.

In the above-described embodiment, the MgO crystalline film 18 formed by the sputtering method using is used as a seed, and the amorphous PZT film 15, etc. is crystallized, whereby the PZT crystalline film 16 is formed. Alternatively, the PZT crystalline film may be formed by the following method. The single-crystal MgO substrate is closely attached on the amorphous PZT film 15, and an RTA process is carried out. Thereby, the amorphous PZT film 15, etc. is made into a single-crystal film, thus producing the PZT crystalline film 16. With this method, too, the ferroelectric properties and the reliability are enhanced.

If an MgO film is formed on the amorphous PZT film by sputtering and an MgO single-crystal substrate is closely attached to the MgO film, more excellent ferroelectric properties and reliability are obtained.

Further, the present invention is not limited to this embodiment. For instance, the above description

of the embodiment is concerned with a single unit of the capacitor, but the capacitor according to the embodiment may comprise a MOS transistor for drive, having the CMOS structure for Ferroelectric RAM, formed 5 on a silicon substrate, interlayer insulation film for covering the MOS transistor and a ground insulation film formed thereon. By doing so, the imprint retention can be improved.

Further, in this embodiment, the amorphous PZT 10 film is used as a seed crystal film, but the same effect can be obtained even when the B-site atom or its compound such as Ti or $PbTiO_3$ is used.

That is, for example, when Ti is formed in the surface (upper surface) or in both the surface (upper 15 surface) and back (lower surface) of the amorphous PZT film, the temperature at which the crystallization starts becomes lower, so that the crystallization can be started from the upper surface side.

Further, in forming the amorphous PZT film, 20 especially when forming its upper surface portion, Ar gas pressure may be reduced. By doing so, the content of Pb, as an A-site atom, becomes lower in the portion close to the surface than in the interface of the lower electrode, so that the crystallization from the surface 25 side can be made easier. Or a multi-layer amorphous PZT film, whose Pb content is lower in the vicinity of the surface than that in the interface of the lower

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electrode, may be formed.

Further, the present invention is not limited to the PZT film but is effective for those insulation films, each made of the ABO_3 perovskite type oxide dielectric (A: a substance including one or more elements selected from among Pb, Ba and Sr; B: a substance including one or more elements selected from among Zr, Ti, Ta, Nb, Mg, W, Fe and Co).

Further, for the crystallization accelerating film, the single-layer film of a substance or the multi-layer film of the substances selected from among those of Al_2O_3 film, sapphire film, $Y_3Fe_5O_{12}$ film, $(YGd)_3FeO_{12}$ film, Ag film or Pt film (including MgO film) may be used besides the MgO film.

For the crystallization inhibiting film, the single-layer film or multi-layer film (including the oxidized Ir film), each comprising a single film or combinations of the films selected from among Au film, oxidized Au film, Ir film, Ru film, oxidized Ru film, Rh film and oxidized Rh film, may be used besides the IrO_2 film.

Further, the present invention is not limited to the application to the high dielectric film but also is applicable to another high dielectric film such as BST film and is capable of suppressing the increase in the leakage current.

Furthermore, the processes described in the

foregoing may be combined properly. Besides, the present invention may be applied in various forms within the concept of the subject matter of the present invention.

5 Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments shown and described herein. Accordingly, various
10 modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A semiconductor device comprising:
a ground film; and
a crystalline insulation film formed on the ground
5 film, made of ABO_3 perovskite type oxide dielectric
material and having an interface that lies halfway
between upper and lower surface of the film.
- 10 2. The semiconductor device according to claim 1,
wherein the interface lies in a plane perpendicular to
a direction of thickness of the ground film.
- 15 3. The semiconductor device, comprising:
a ground film; and
a crystalline insulation film made of the ABO_3
perovskite type oxide dielectric, wherein the B is Zr
and Ti, and the molar ratio of the Zr to the sum of the
Ti and the Zr at least in the upper surface of the
crystalline insulation film is 0.3 or less.
- 20 4. The semiconductor device according to claim 3,
wherein the molar ratio of the Zr to the sum of the Ti
and the Zr in the lower surface of the crystalline
insulation film is 0.3 or less.
- 25 5. A semiconductor device manufacturing method,
comprising a process for forming a crystalline
insulation film made of an ABO_3 perovskite type oxide
dielectric on the ground film, a process for forming an
amorphous film, which is to be the crystalline
insulation film, on the ground film and a process for

forming the crystalline insulation film by
crystallizing the amorphous film at least from the
upper surface side thereof.

6. The semiconductor device manufacturing method
5 according to claim 5, wherein, of the ABO_3 perovskite
type oxide dielectrics, the A is a substance including
at least one element selected from among Pb, Ba and Sr,
while the B is a substance including at least one
element selected form among Zr, Ti, Ta, Nb, Mg, W, Fe
10 and Co.

7. The semiconductor device manufacturing method
according to claim 5, comprising one of a process for
introducing the oxygen at least onto the upper surface
of the amorphous film prior to the crystallization
15 thereof and a process for forming an amorphous film,
having a smaller thickness and a high oxygen content
than those of the amorphous film, at least on the upper
surface of the amorphous film.

8. The semiconductor device manufacturing method
20 according to claim 5, further comprising a process for
introducing a material, whose temperature at which the
crystallization starts is lower than that of the
material constituting the amorphous film, at least onto
the upper surface of the amorphous film prior to the
25 crystallization of the amorphous film.

9. The semiconductor device manufacturing method
according to claim 5, wherein the composition ratio of

the A-site atom of the amorphous film is set in one of two manners, in one of which the ratio is lower at the interface than at the upper surface and in the other of which the ratio is lower at the upper and lower surfaces than at the interface.

5

10

10. The semiconductor device manufacturing method according to claim 5, wherein the composing ratio of the B-site atom of the amorphous film is set selectively so that the temperature, at which the crystallization of the amorphous film starts, is set to decrease gradually from the central portion of the amorphous film towards the upper surface side and the interface.

15

11. The semiconductor device manufacturing method according to claim 5, further comprising a process for forming a crystallization accelerating film, having a higher crystal orientation than that of the ground film, on the amorphous film prior to the crystallization of the amorphous film.

20

12. The semiconductor device manufacturing method according to claim 11, further comprising a process for removing the crystallization accelerating film after crystallization of the amorphous film.

25

13. The semiconductor device manufacturing method according to claim 11, wherein the crystallization accelerating film is one of a single-layer film and a laminate film made of at least one film selected from

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among the group of MgO film, Al₂O₃ film, Sapphire film, Y₃Fe₅O₁₂ film, (YGd)₃FeO₁₂, Ag film and Pt film.

14. The semiconductor device manufacturing method according to claim 11, wherein the constituting material of the crystallization accelerating film is an insulation material; an opening is formed in the crystallization accelerating film after crystallization of the amorphous film; further a process for forming an electrode to be connected with the crystalline insulation film through the opening is provided.

15. The semiconductor device manufacturing method according to claim 5, wherein the crystallization of the amorphous film from the side of the ground film is inhibited in the process for forming the crystalline insulation film.

16. The semiconductor device manufacturing method according to claim 5, wherein a crystallization inhibiting film, whose temperature at which the crystallization starts is higher than that of the amorphous film, is formed on the ground film, and, by forming the amorphous film on the crystallization inhibiting film, the crystallization of the amorphous film from the side of the interface with the ground film is inhibited in the process for forming the crystalline insulation film.

17. The semiconductor device manufacturing method according to claim 16, wherein the crystallization

inhibiting film has a crystal orientation
characteristic lower than that of the ground film.

18. The semiconductor device manufacturing method
according to claim 16, wherein the crystallization
5 inhibiting film is one of a single-layer film and a
laminate film made of at least one film selected from
among a group of Au film, oxidized Au film, Ir film,
oxidized Ir film, Ru film and oxidized Ru film.

10 19. A semiconductor device including a ground film
and a crystalline insulation film provided on the
ground film, the crystalline insulation film being
formed of perovskite type oxide dielectric material,
wherein there is a (222) peak in an X-ray
diffraction pattern of the crystalline insulation film,
15 and another peak is present near the (222) peak.

20. A semiconductor device according to claim 19,
wherein a diffraction angle 2θ of said another peak is
about 81.8° .

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In order to improve the characteristic of the PZT film (insulation film of capacitor) of the PZT capacitor, after forming the amorphous PZT film, the
5 amorphous PZT film is crystallized from at least the upper surface of the amorphous PZT film to form the PZT crystal film by employing the process whose sequence is reverse to that of the conventional process. In this case, the amorphous PZT film, which contains excessive
10 oxygen and formed on the upper surface of the amorphous PZT film, is used as a seed.

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FIG. 1A

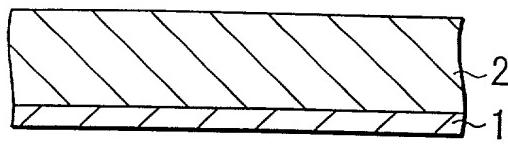


FIG. 1B

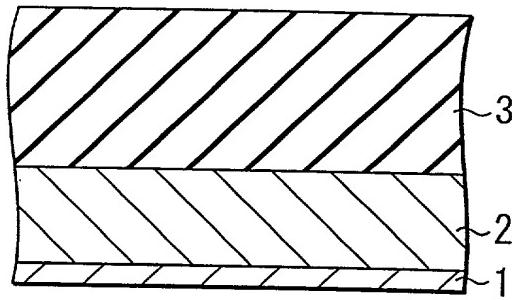


FIG. 1C

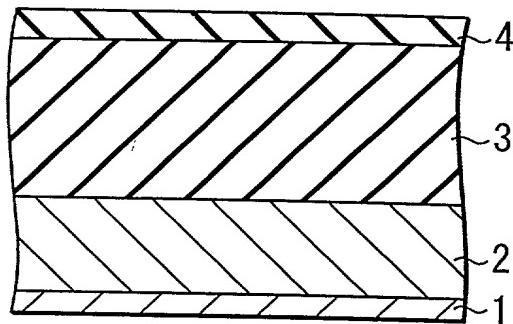


FIG. 1D

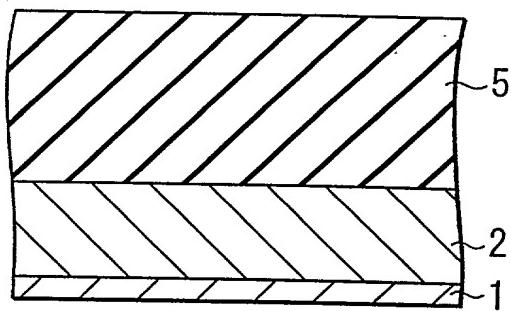
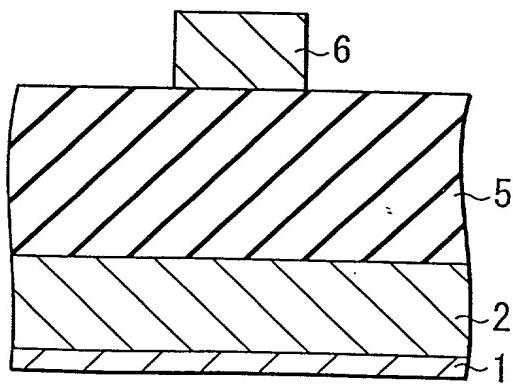
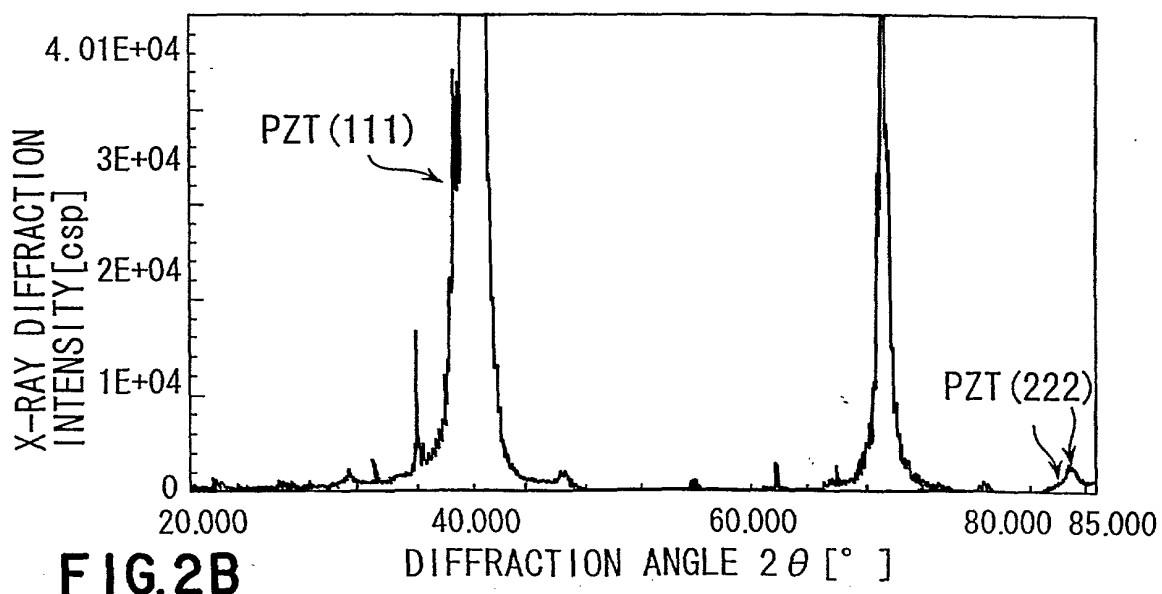
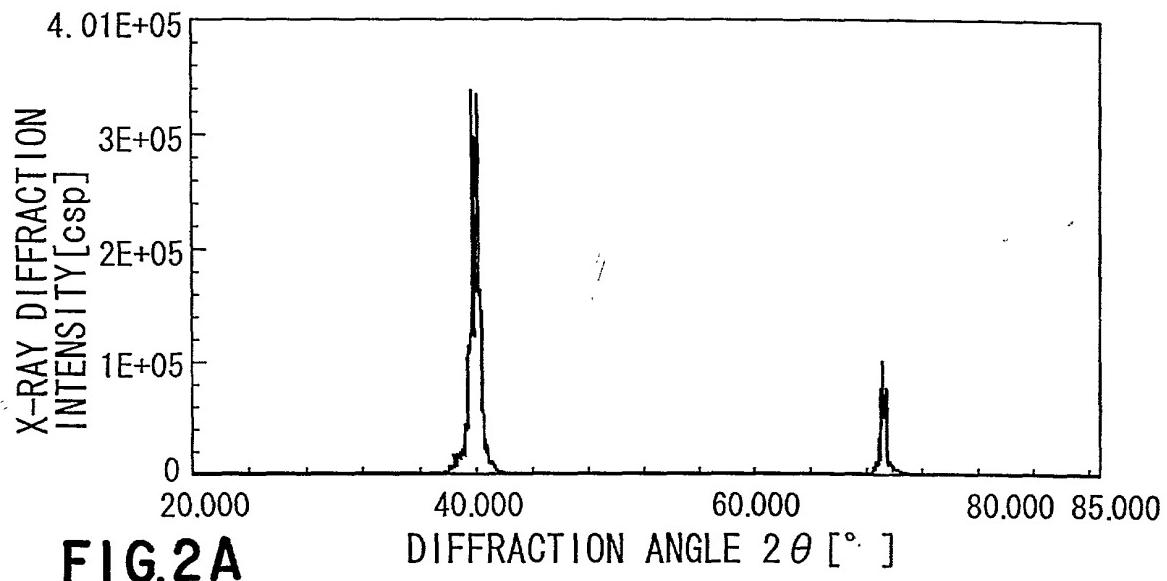


FIG. 1E



TUBULAR BULB: Cu
(WAVELENGTH: 1.54056Å)
TUBULAR BULB VOLTAGE: 44KV
TUBULAR BULB CURRENT: 250mA
GONIOMETER: WIDE-ANGLE
GONIOMETER
STEP WIDTH: 0.040°
TIME FOR MEASUREMENT: 0.50sec
SCANNING AXIS: $2\theta / \theta$

DIVERGENCE SLIT: 1/2°
DIFFRACTION SLIT: 1/2°
LIGHT RECEIVING SLIT: 0.15mm
LIGHT RECEIVING SLIT OF MONOCHROMATER:
LIGHT RECEIVING SLIT: 0.45mm
 θ OFFSET ANGLE: 0.000°



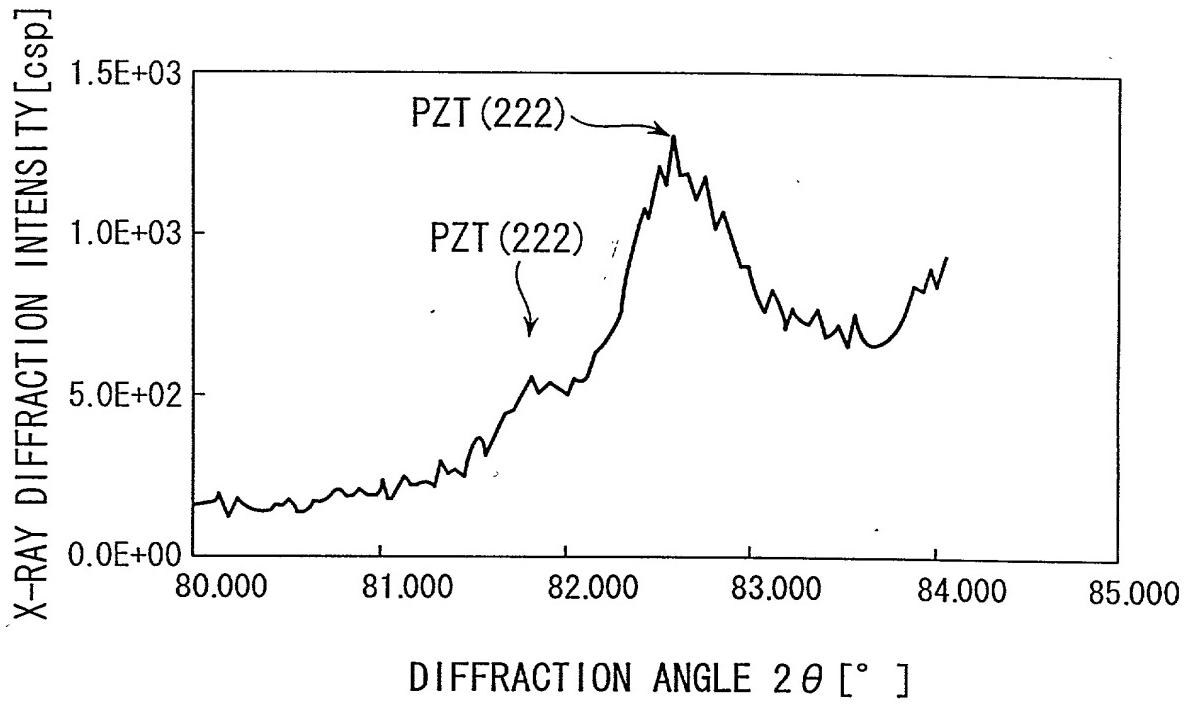


FIG.2C

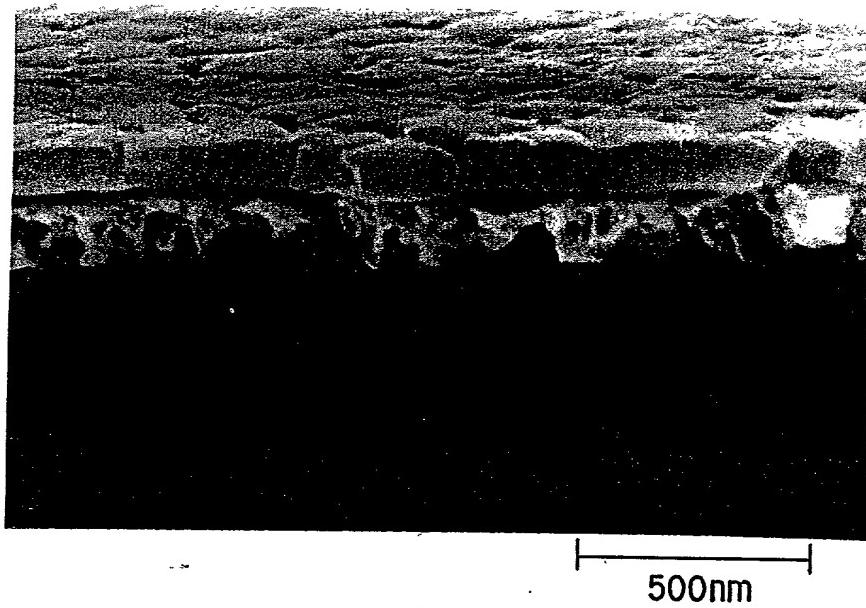


FIG. 3A

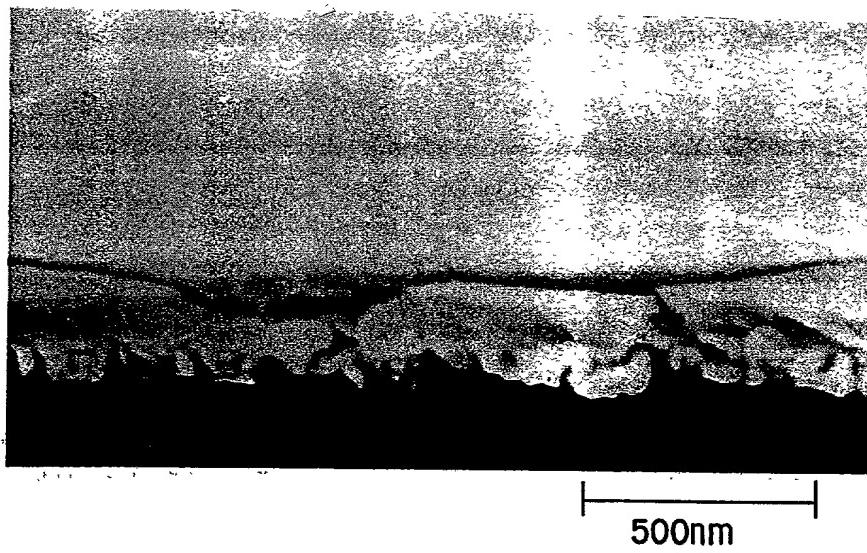


FIG. 3B

FIG. 4

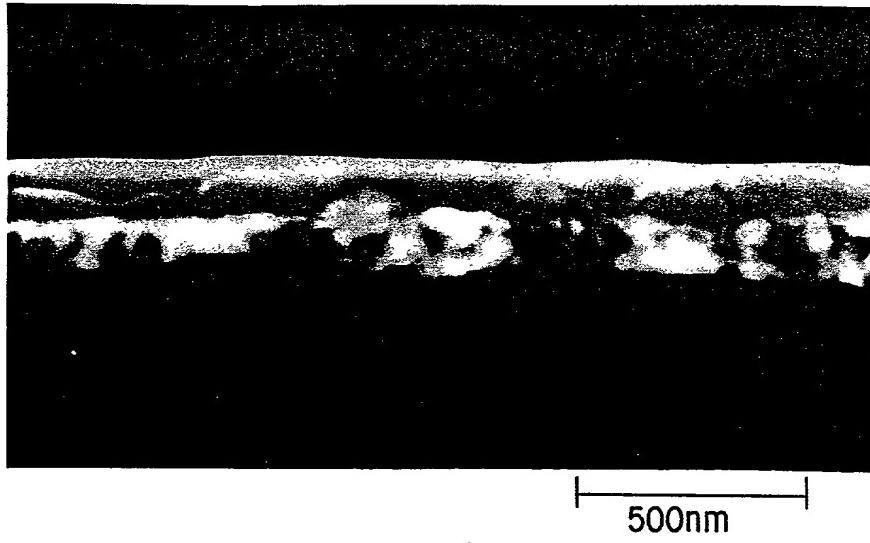


FIG. 6A

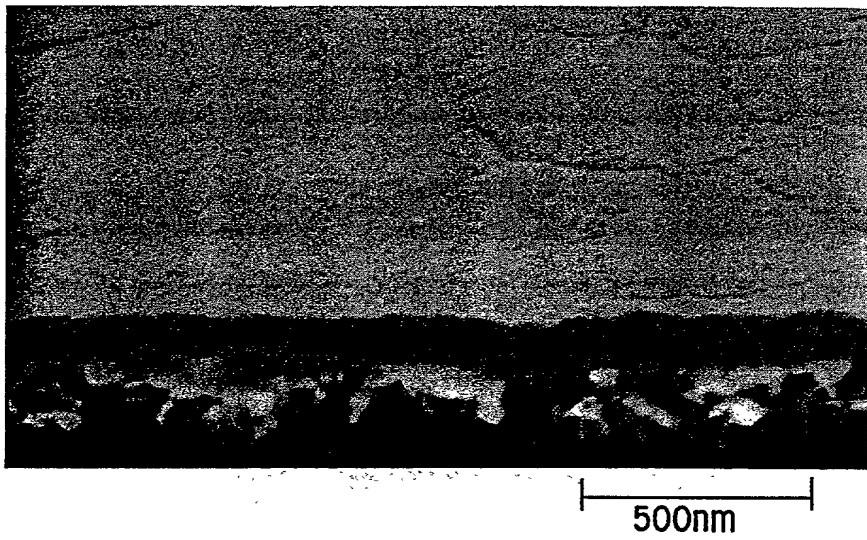
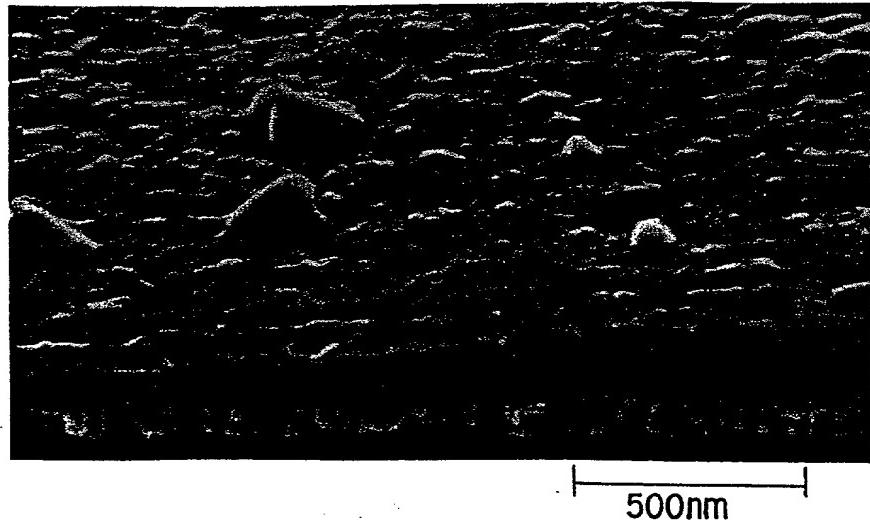


FIG. 6B



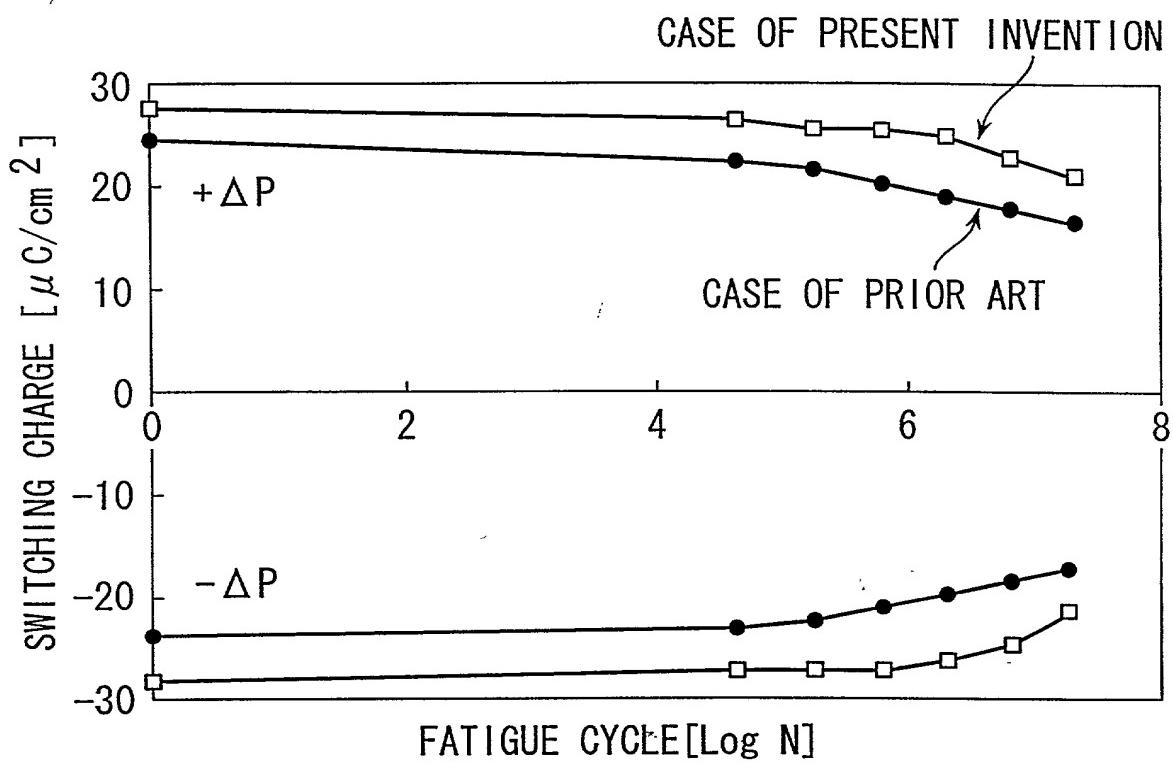


FIG. 5

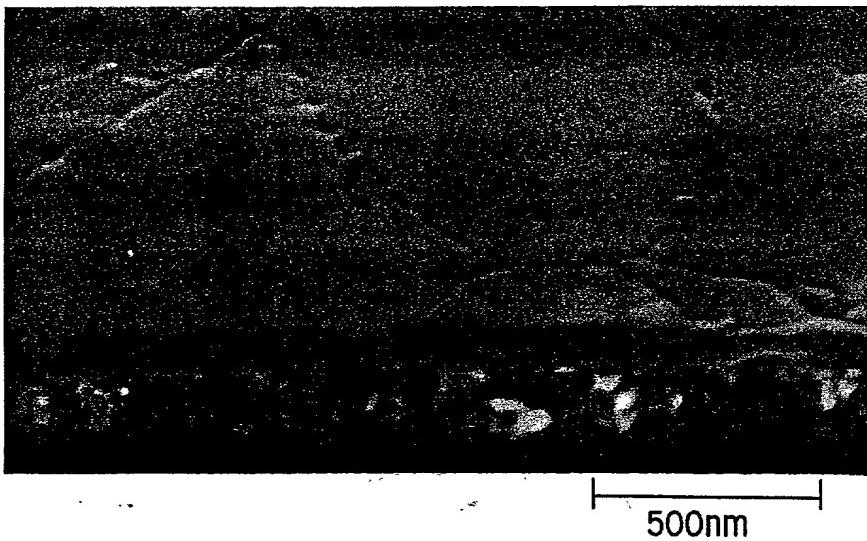


FIG. 7A

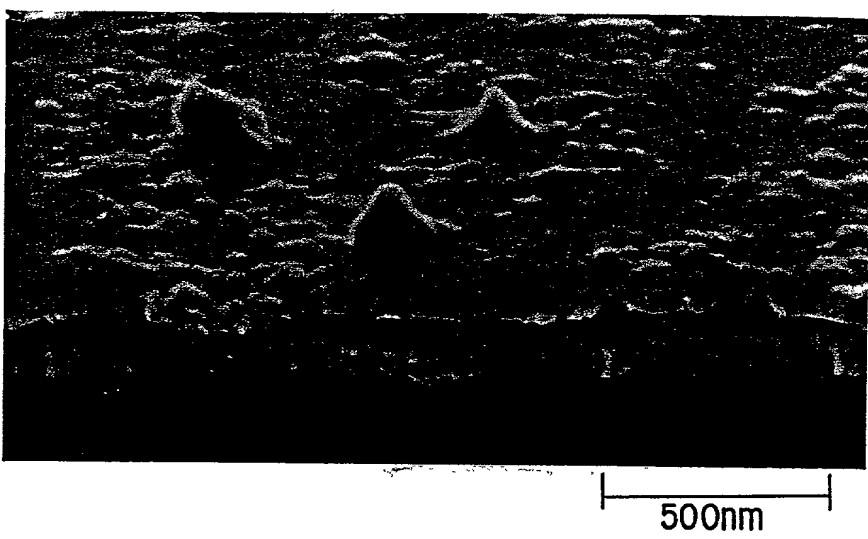


FIG. 7B

FIG. 8A

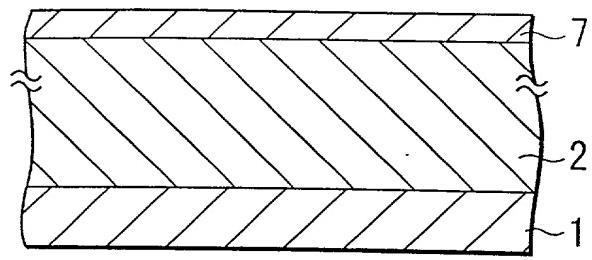


FIG. 8B

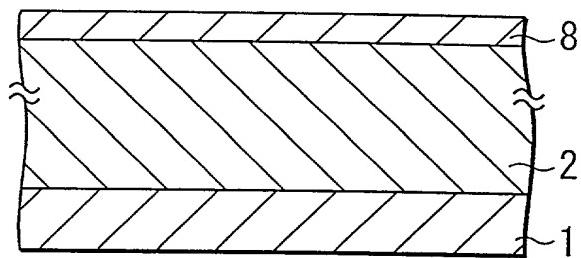


FIG. 8C

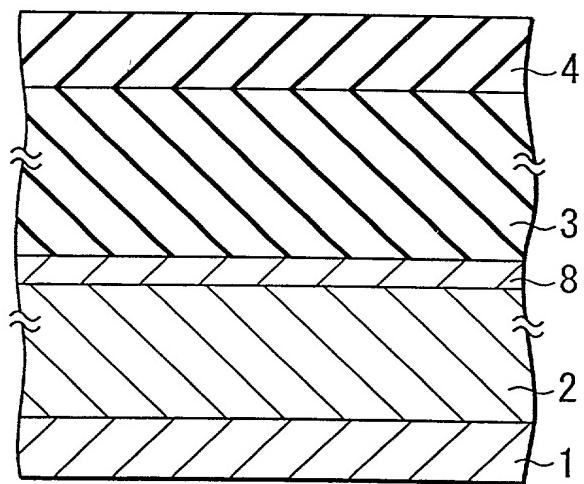
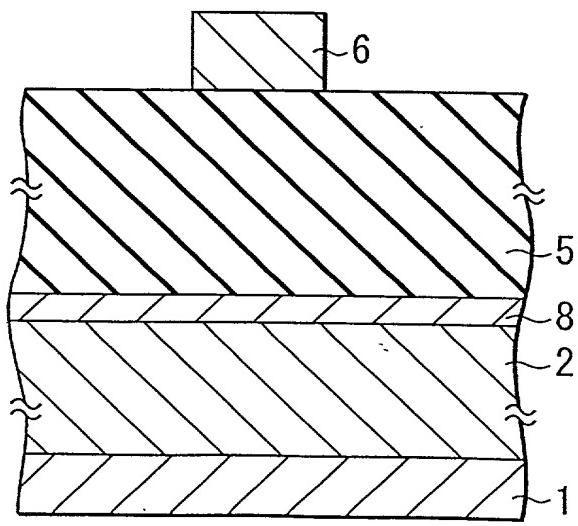


FIG. 8D



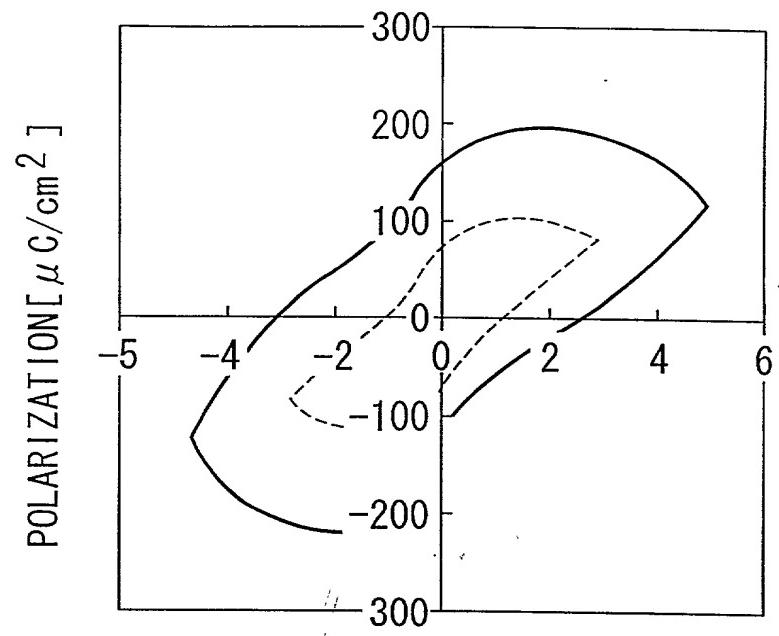


FIG. 9A APPLIED VOLTAGE [V]

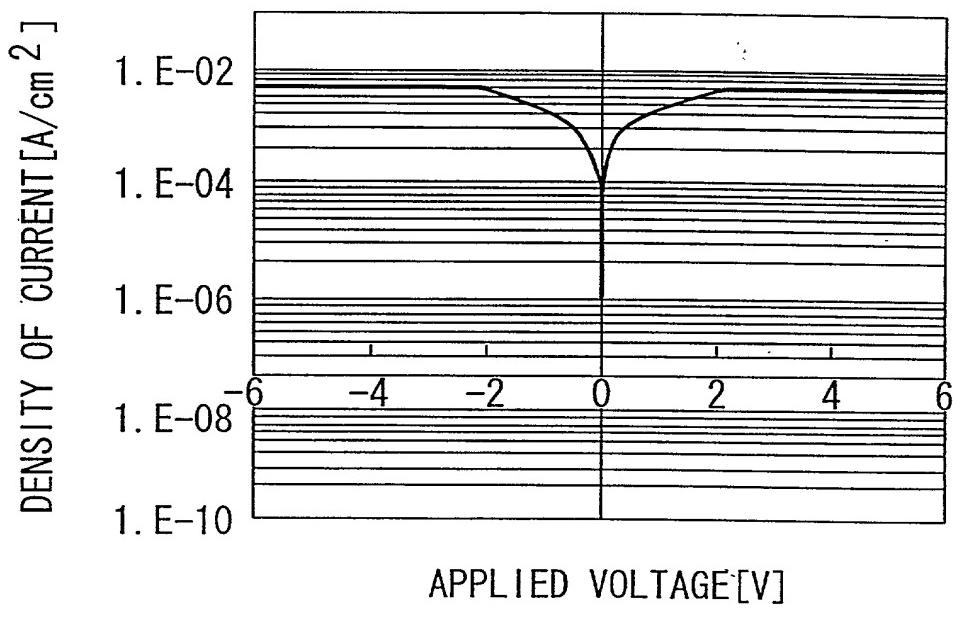


FIG. 9B

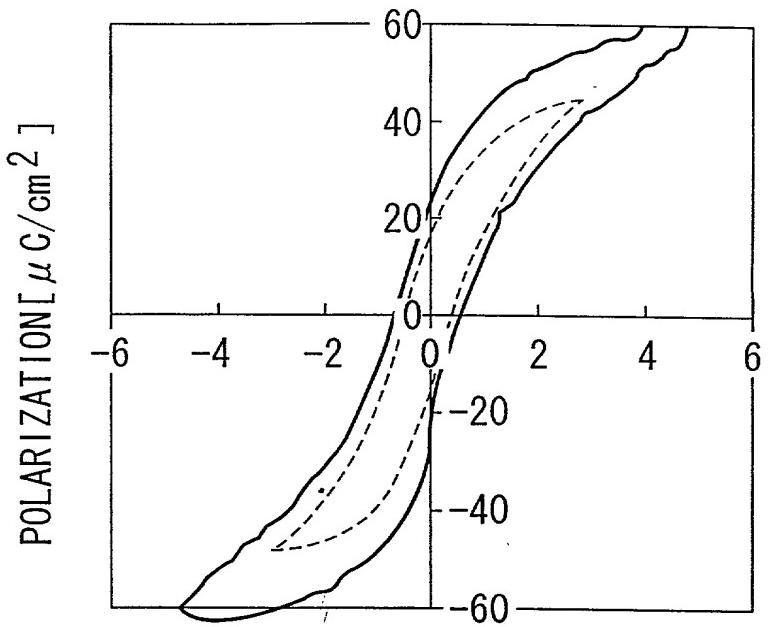


FIG. 10A APPLIED VOLTAGE [V]

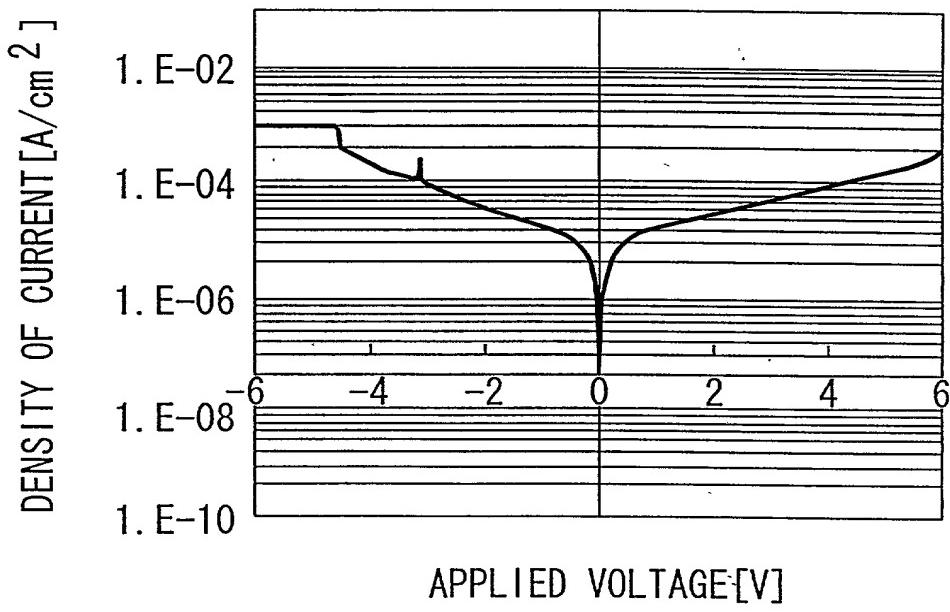


FIG. 10B

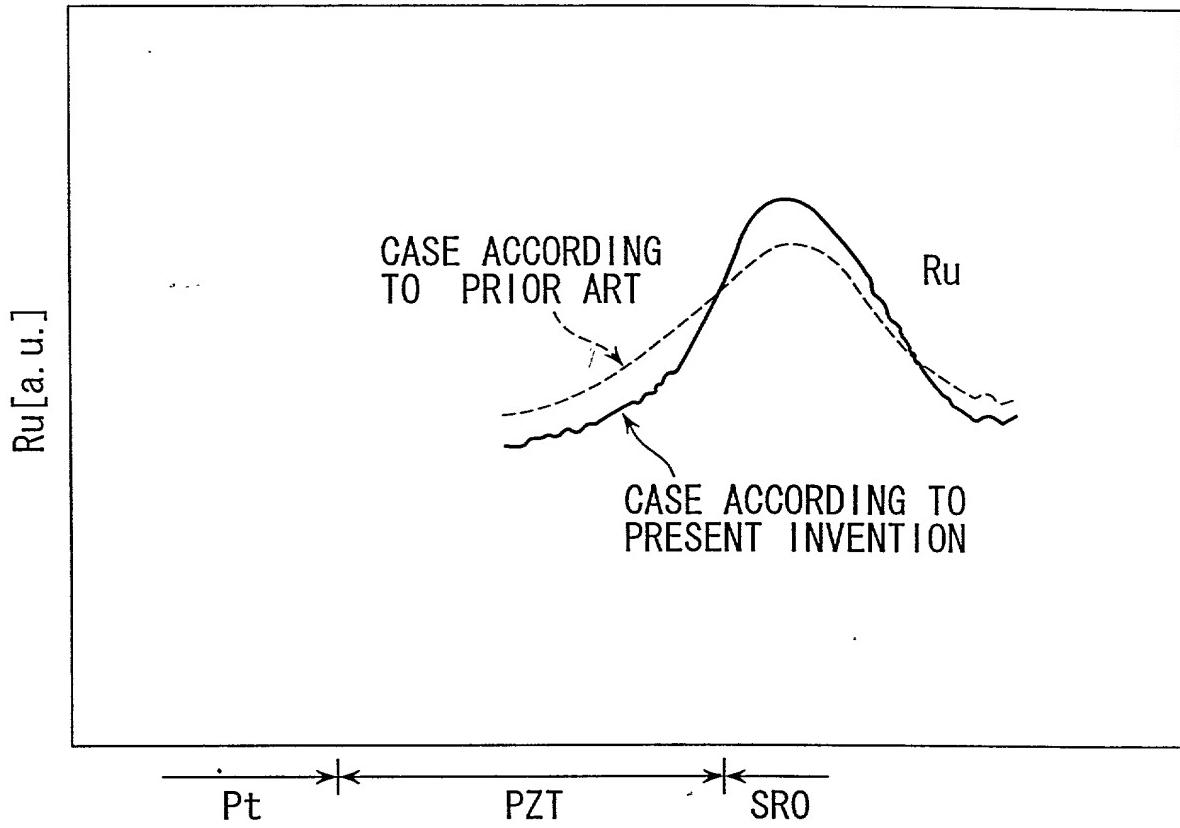


FIG. 11

FIG. 12A

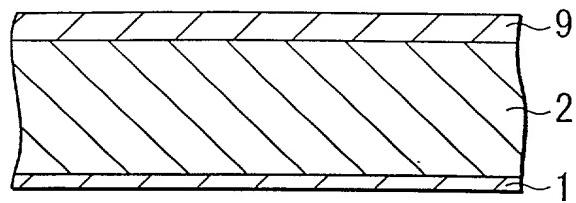


FIG. 12B

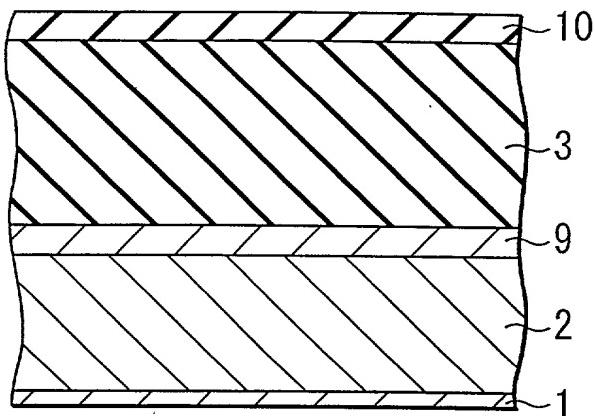


FIG. 12C

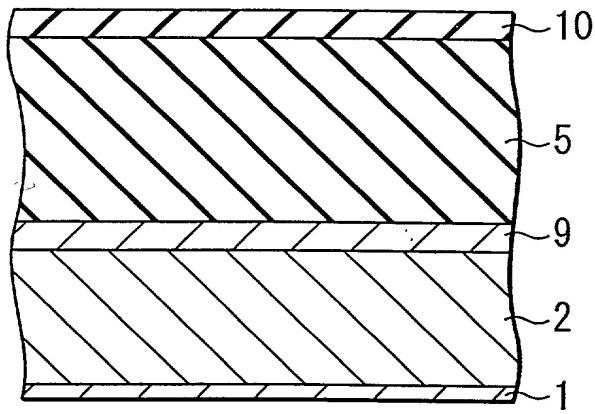


FIG. 12D

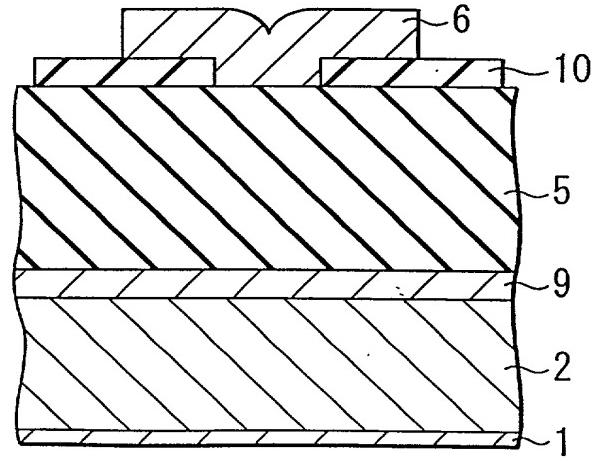


FIG. 13A

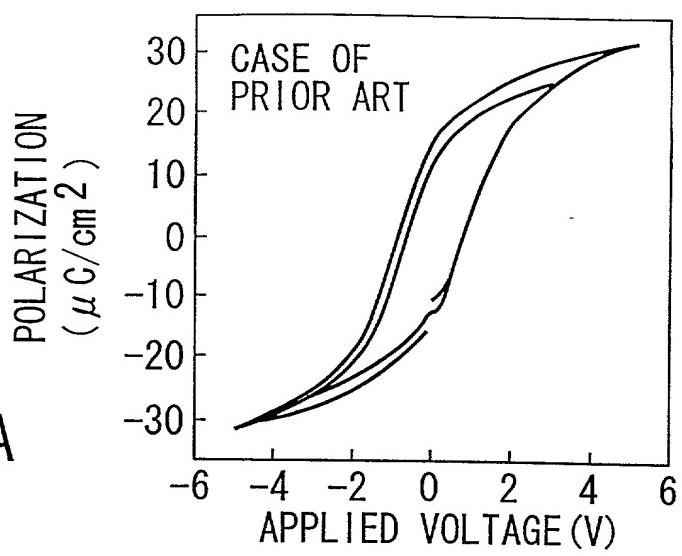


FIG. 13B

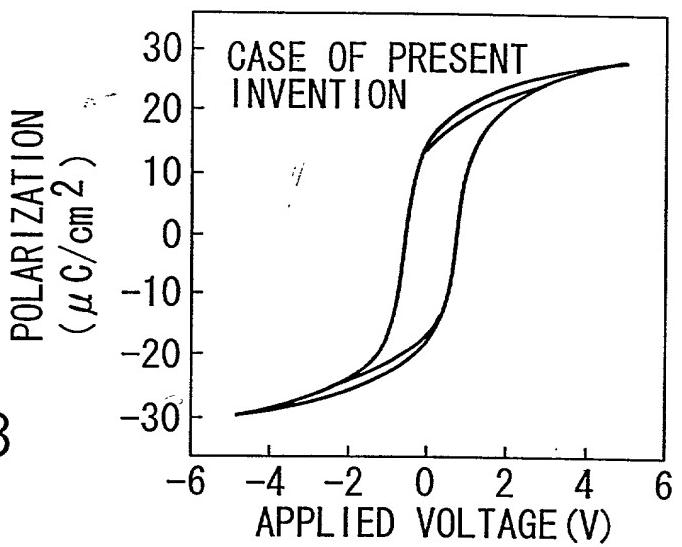


FIG. 14

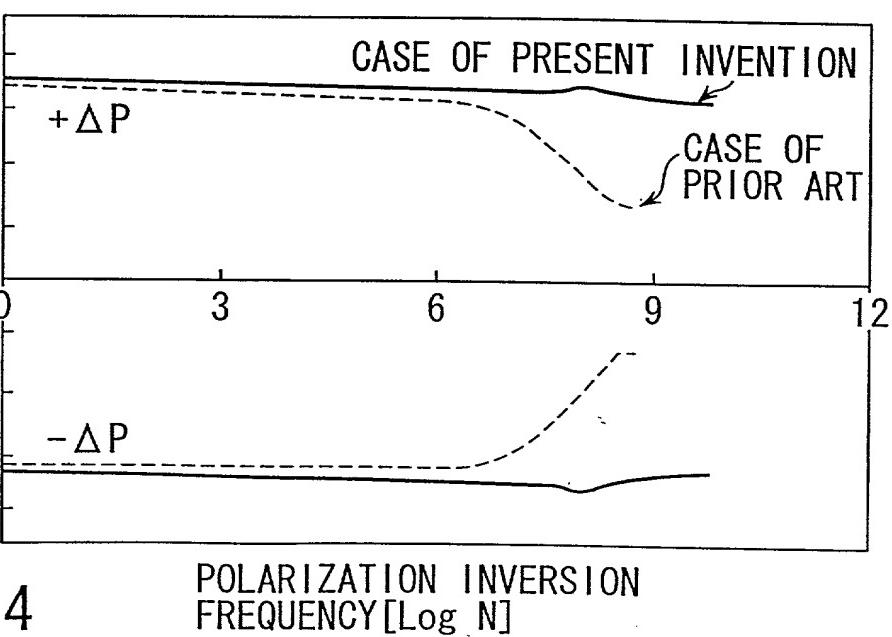


FIG. 15A

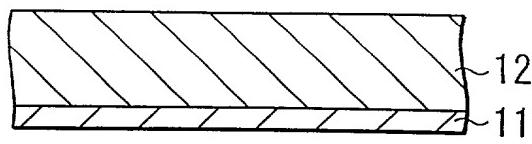


FIG. 15B

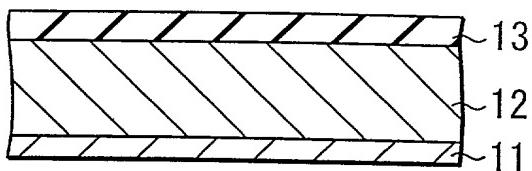


FIG. 15C

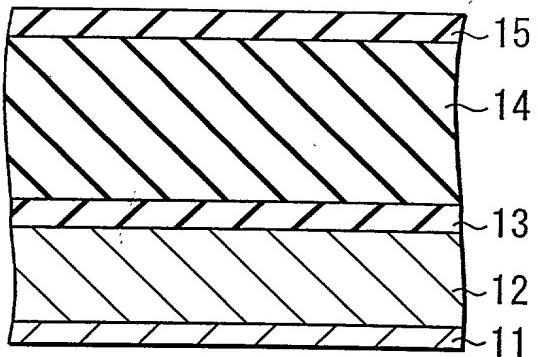


FIG. 15D

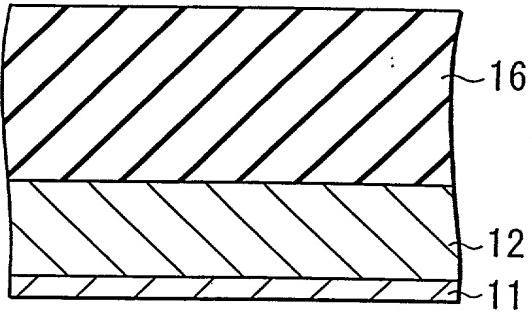
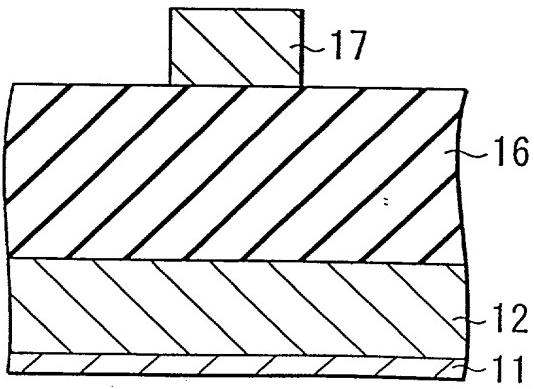


FIG. 15E



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O S S d P d m G P d M C C

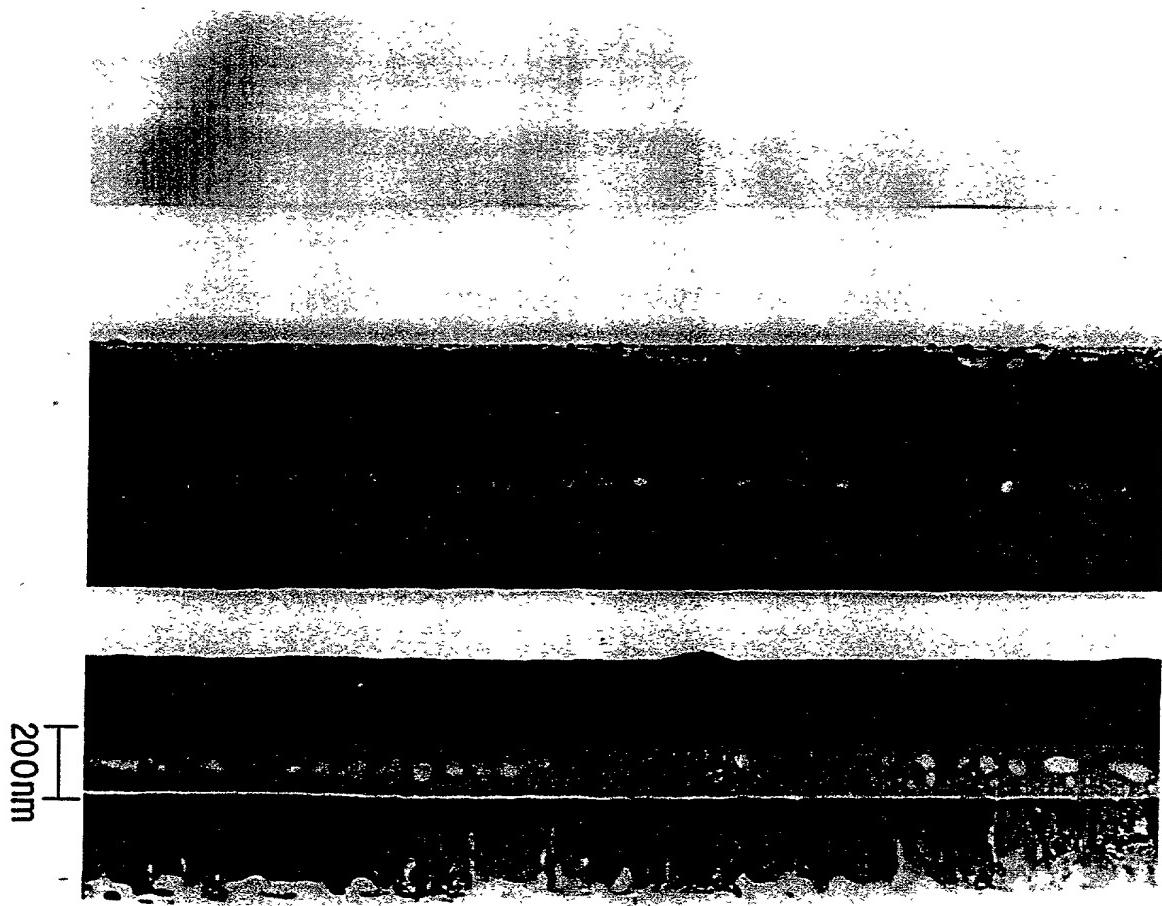


FIG. 16

FIG. 17



FIG. 17 33 - 02 44600

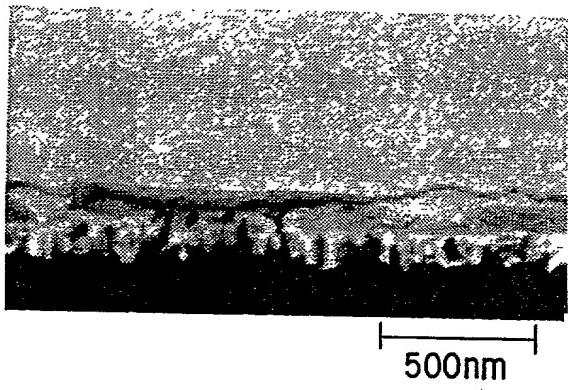


FIG. 18A

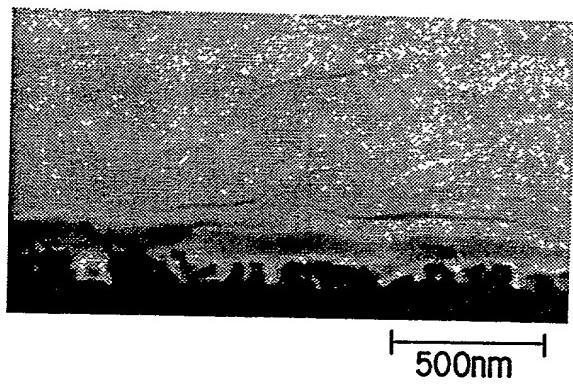


FIG. 18B

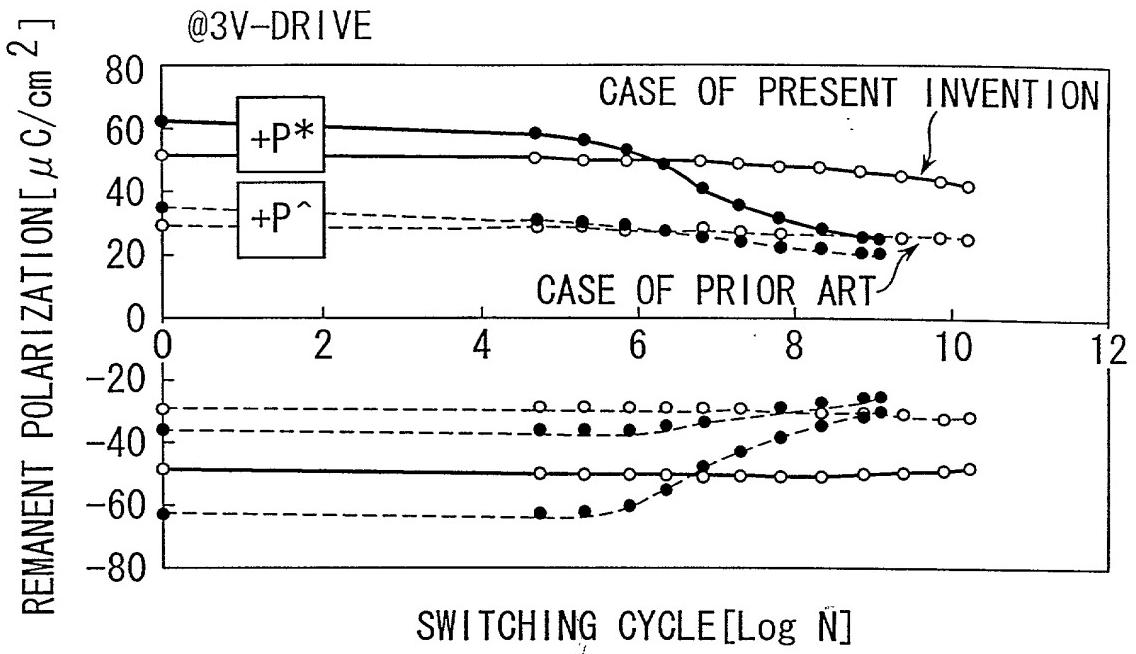


FIG. 19

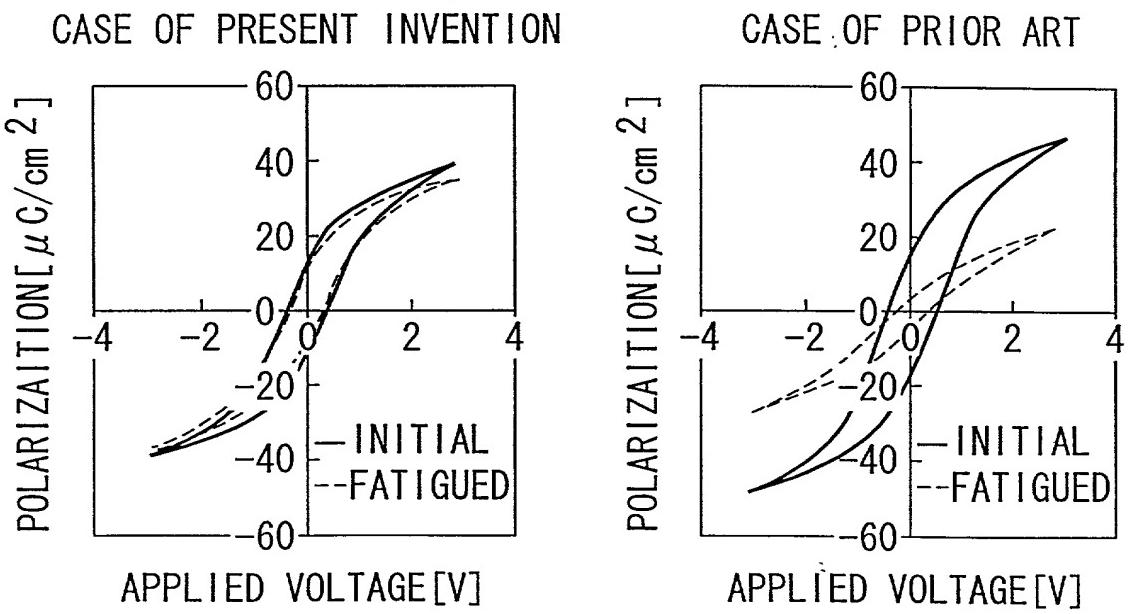


FIG. 20A

FIG. 20B

FIG. 21A

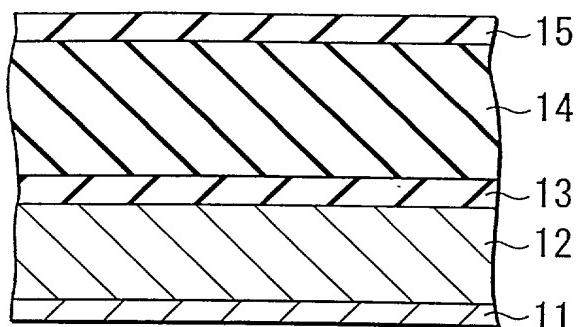


FIG. 21B

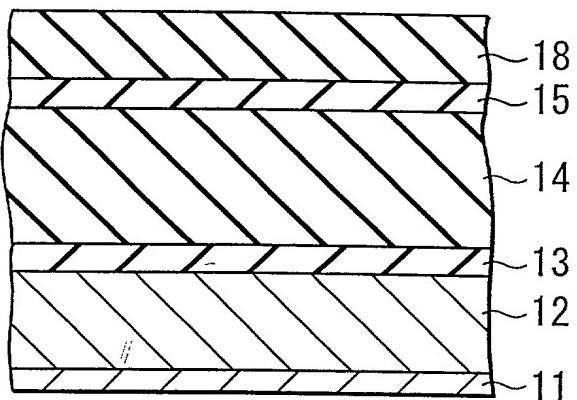


FIG. 21C

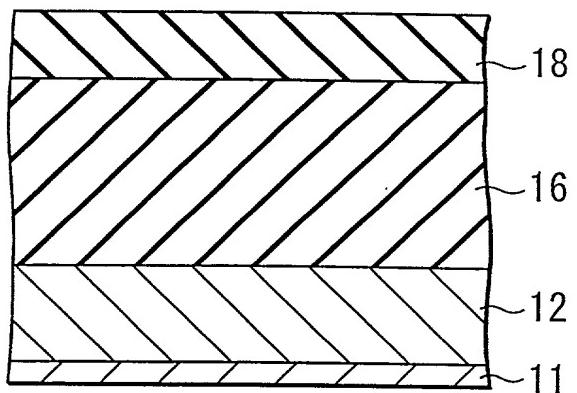


FIG. 21D

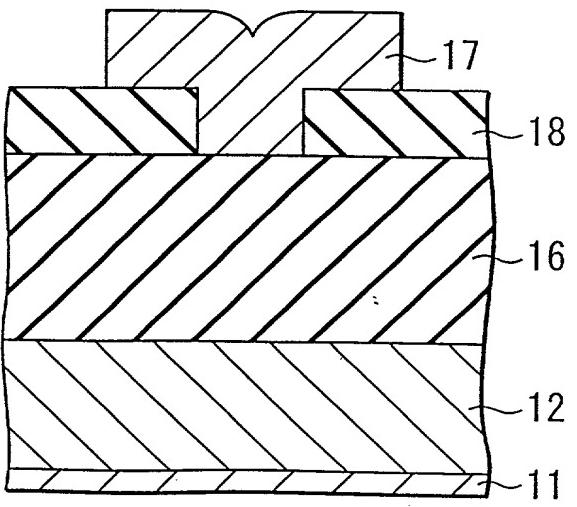


FIG. 22A

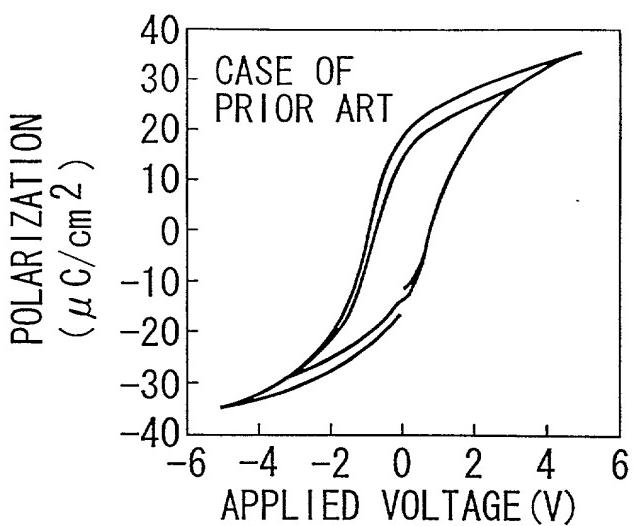


FIG. 22B

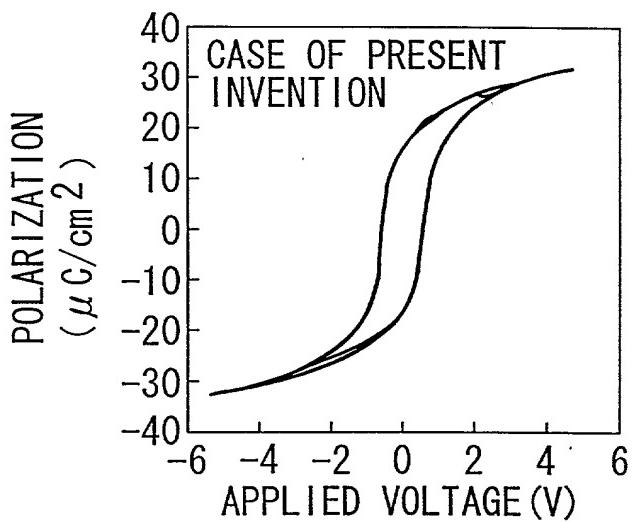
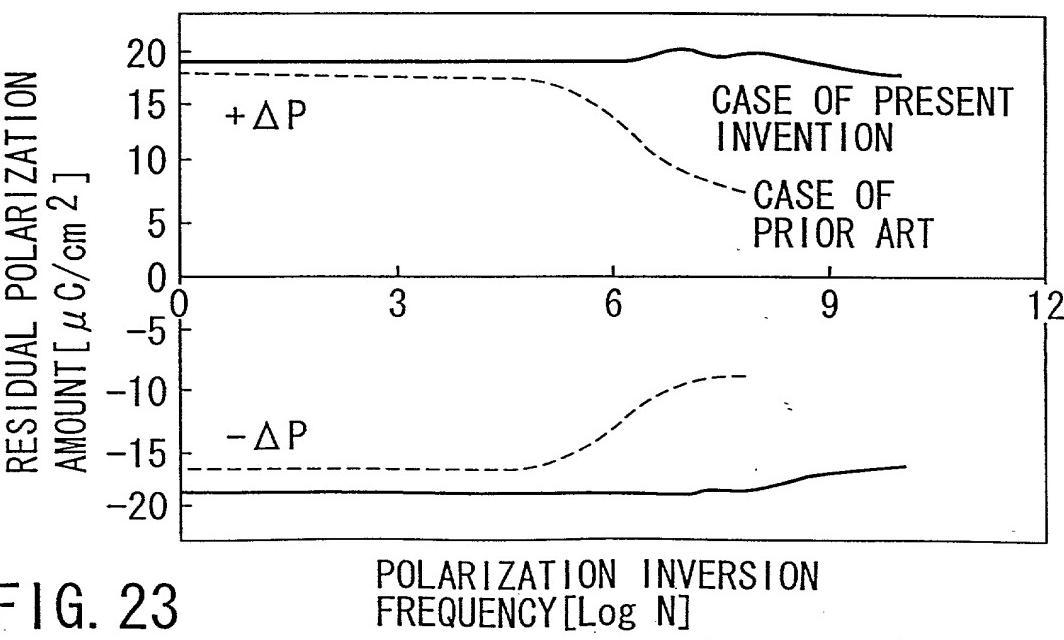
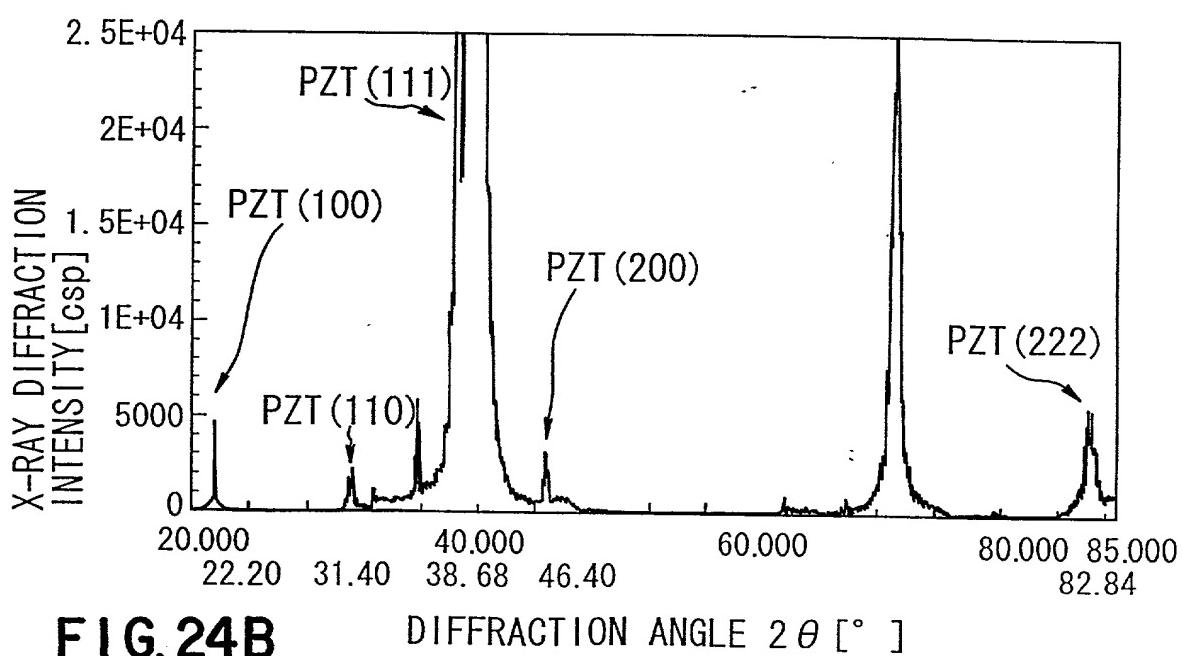
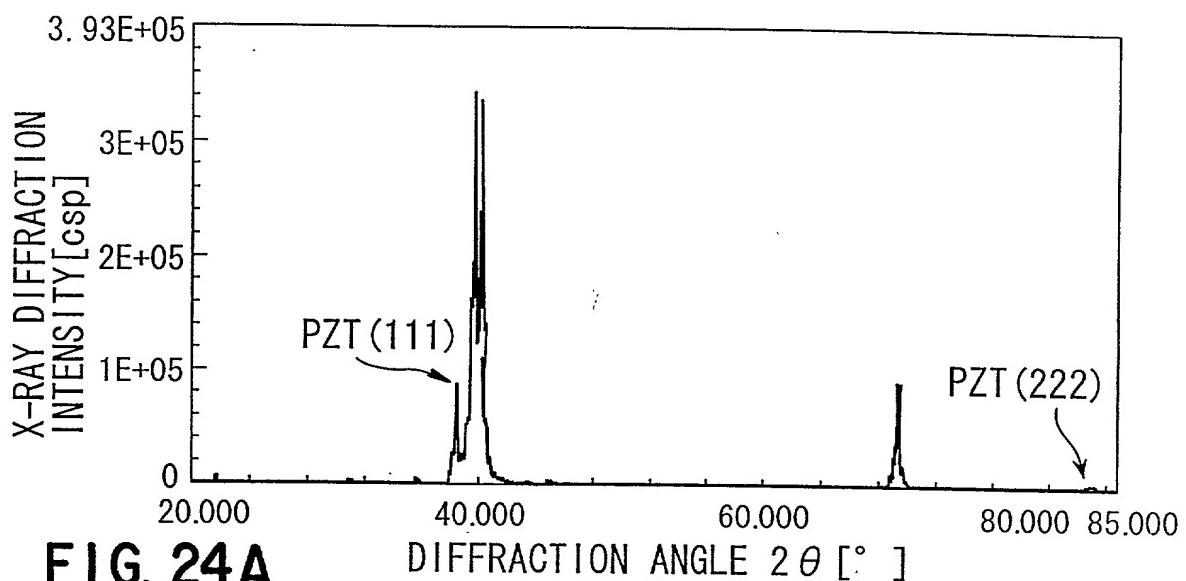


FIG. 23



TUBULAR BULB: Cu
 TUBULAR BULB VOLTAGE: 44KV
 TUBULAR BULB CURRENT: 250mA
 GONIOMETER: WIDE-ANGLE
 GONIOMETER
 STEP WIDTH: 0.040°
 TIME FOR MEASUREMENT
 : 0.50sec
 SCANNING AXIS: $2\theta / \theta$

DIVERGENCE SLIT: 1/2°
 DIFFRACTION SLIT: 1/2°
 LIGHT RECEIVING SLIT: 0.15mm
 REVOLUTION SPEED: 60 rpm/min
 LIGHT RECEIVING SLIT OF
 MONOCHROMATER:
 LIGHT RECEIVING SLIT: 0.45mm
 θ OFFSET ANGLE: 0.000°



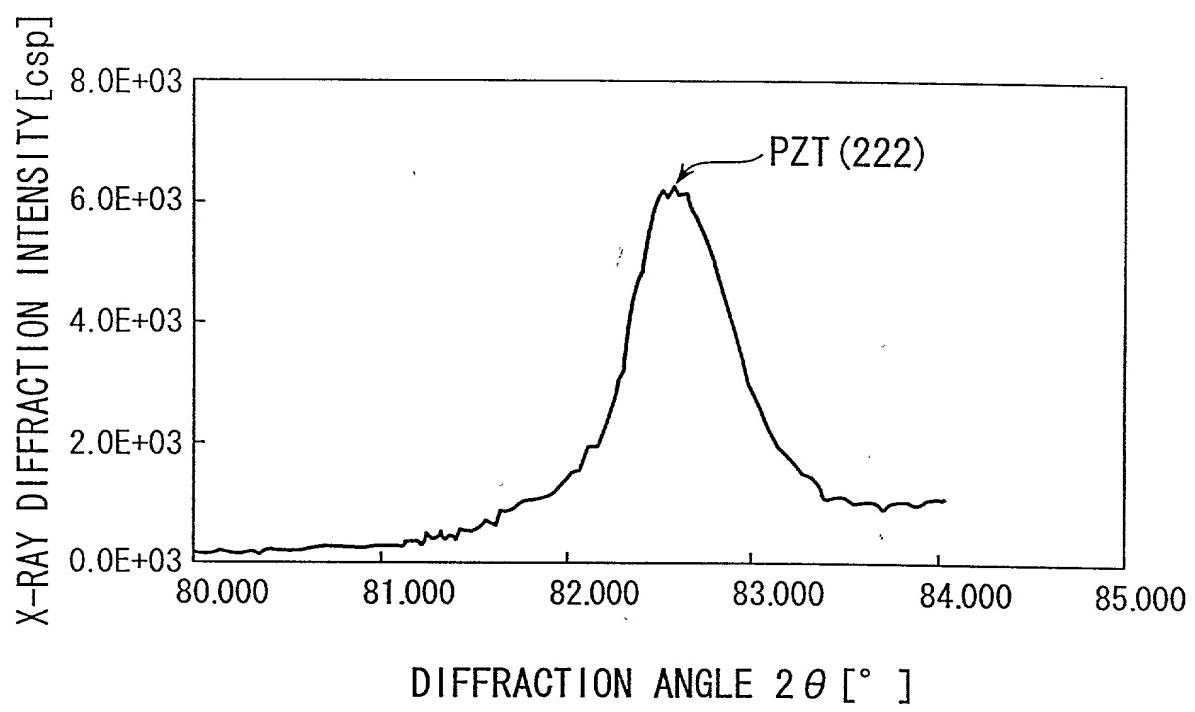


FIG. 24C

Y-AXIS:P (POLARIZATION)
 X-AXIS:V (APPLIED VOLTAGE)
 $Pr+$:POINT OF INTERSECTION
 OF HYSTERESIS CURVE WITH
 POSITIVE SIDE OF Y-AXIS
 $Pr-$:POINT OF INTERSECTION
 OF HYSTERESIS CURVE WITH
 NEGATIVE SIDE OF Y-AXIS
 $2Pr = Pr+ - Pr-$

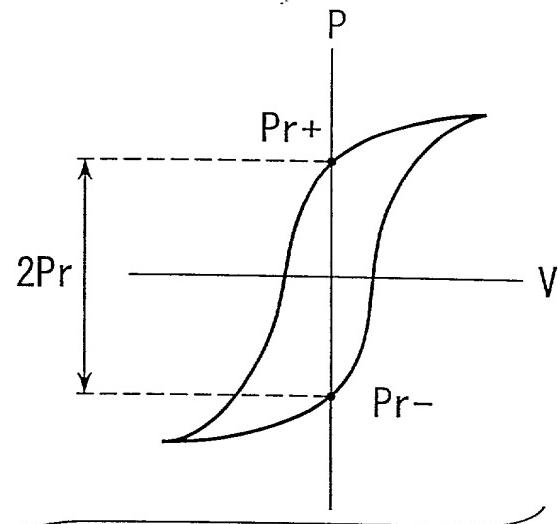


FIG. 25

$Psat. +$:POSITIVE SATURATION
 POLARIZATION AMOUNT
 $Psat. -$:NEGATIVE SATURATION
 POLARIZATION AMOUNT
 RECTANGULARITY
 RATIO = $\frac{Pr+}{Psat. +}$ & $\frac{Pr-}{Psat. -}$

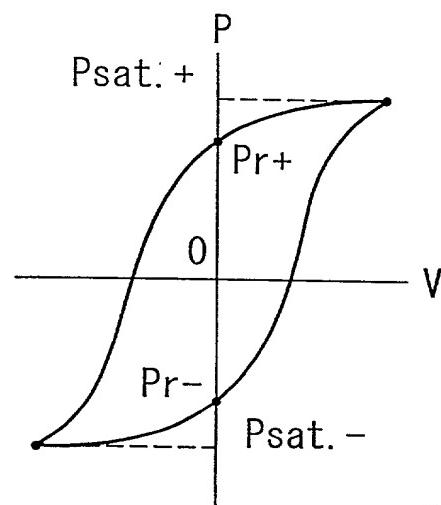
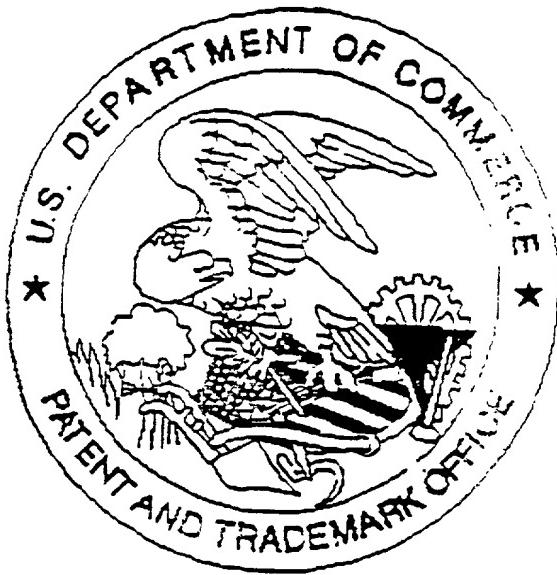


FIG. 26

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